THE HINDOO PATRIOT

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THE WEEK.

MONDAY, 7TH MAY.

MR. PORTER, the Principal of the Madras Presidency College, thus traces the success in life of the B. A's of the Madras University. He writes:

"I begin with a set of students I happen to know particularly well, those who took their degrees the year I first acted in the College, now exactly ten years ago. Of the thirteen that passed in that year there are two I have been unable to trace in the short time at my disposal. Three became Vakils, the rest, entered Government service and every one holds an office of responsibility. There is not one of the number with a salary below Rs. 200. In the following year only five appear to have entered Government Service, the rest having become Vakils or taken to other pursuits, of these five there is only one with a salary below Rs. 150 and the average of their salaries is Rs. 200. In the next year, which is the last I shall mention, there were no fewer than 40 graduates. Of these five are no longer living. Four are unknown to me, eight are Vakils and the remaining 23 have fixed salaries, mostly in the Government service. Of these twenty-three, about one-third have salaries of Rs. 200 and upwards, and another third of Rs. 140 and upwards, and only two below Rs. 100. The progress is of course less as the interval from the time of taking the degree is shorter. There is obviously nothing here for regret or discouragement. On the contrary there is an average of success which speaks strongly of the intelligence and energy of the graduates of the University of Madras."

We wish some one would give a similar account of the B A's of the Calcutta University. Mr. Sutcliffe was the most competent person to do this, but he is away. Can't Mr. Croft undertake this work with the aid of the Principals and Professors of the different Colleges?

IN CHARGING the Grand Jury at the Spring Assizes for the country of Durham, Lord Chief Justice Coleridge recently remarked that "within his short experience as a Judge, and having lived some considerable time in the world amongst other Judges, and Judges of much larger experience than himself, it was certainly the case that if we could make England sober, we might shut up nine-tenths of the jails." So gin-shops and goals have become synonymous terms in many parts of England.

SIR GEORGE CAMPBELL as an advocate of self-government in India:

"He believed the great evil of our Government in India—although on the whole our government was not bad—was that we were not preparing the natives for self-government, and on the contrary were destroying that measure of self-government which we found in existence. For the Government by communities we had substituted government of despotic power, and were not looking forward to a time of self-government, by educating the natives to govern the people at some future day, although it was possible that we might be put in the position that would render it necessary for us to ask them to govern themselves. We must introduce a greater measure of self-government and familiarize the people with the difficulties that government ever involves."

All this from one, who was the greatest despot Belvedere ever saw!

AMONGST RECENT inventions, we notice is one to replace the ordinary grindstone by an arrangement of six armed drums, with grooves in their periphery, into which segments of emery, or silex emery, are fixed (by means of screws or otherwise) with felt rings on each side to protect them from breakage. These segments are easily renewed when worn out, and altogether the arrangement seems to possess many advantages over the old grindstone.

A NEW ALLOY for bell-metal has been lately introduced, which is stated to give a better sound, to be much lighter and less liable to crack than the metal in common use. The following recipe shews how it is prepared: 1 lb, of nickel and 6 lbs, of copper are melted and cooled; add zinc, 1lb, aluminium, ½ oz., melted and cooled; melt again and finally add ½ oz. quicksilver and 6 lbs. melted copper.

A REMARKABLY INGENIOUS machine is now being exhibited in America, which is said to make 3,000 envelopes per hour. We give the following particulars about it:

"The motion of the apparatus is mainly obtained through cams acting on rubber rollers on the extremity of the rods moved. The envelope blanks previously cut out, are placed on a table, beside and above which is a paste slab, where gum runs to distributing rollers, which are thrust forward to apply the gum to the under surface of a stamp or plunger. The plunger now descends and applies the gum to the necessary parts, then rising again, carries the envelope up with it. A carrier then shoots under the envelope, takes it away from the stamp, and conducts it rearward under a square plunger, which descending, pushes the paper through a square hole, thus bending up its edges preparatory to folding. No sooner is the envelope through this orifice, than four little shutters clap over it, and neatly fold the edges. It then falls between arms on a long, endless chain, which moves very slowly rearward, the envelopes going one way and coming up another. This travel is long enough to enable the paste to become dry, a process facilitated by a little rotary fan under the chain, which keeps up a draught of air. Lastly as each envelope returns to the table of the machine, fingers rise on each side, remove it from the chain, and place it on a small platform, which turning deposits the completed envelopes side by side. A lady then quickly runs her finger over the requisite number of envelopes to form a pack, surrounds them with the usual ornamental strip of paper, and the process is ended.

TUESDAY, 8TH MAY.

AT THE PRESENT MOMENT the following account of the trade in arms and ammunitions will be interesting:

"Some five years ago 30,000 arms were brought from Colt's Rifle Company, by General Gorloff, then military attache to the Russian Legation at Washington. These were distributed amongst the various manufacturers and arsenals in Russia, and the mode of their construction was carefully explained. Machinery for the manufacture of these specimens was then purchased, and upwards of 3,000,000 of Colt's rifles have since been made in Russia by American Machinery. General Gorloff also perfected in America what is now called the Russian cartridge, and had 20,000,000 of them made in Bridgeport, Conn. At the same time, under his direction, cartridge machinery was constructed, which is now turning out 400,000 per day, at St. Petersburg and Moscow. At present, however, Russia is still dependent on extraneous sources for a supply of proper metal for this manufacture. The copper from Lake Superior has been found to surpass all others, and to be admirably adapted for the purpose. Large contracts have lately been made to meet eventualities. The Prussian Government have also been large purchasers of American copper; while Turkey has already contracted with a New Heven Company for 200,000,000 cartridges for the Martini-Henry rifle, and 50,000,000, for the Snider gun. A few years ago the Turkish Government bought, at Washington, 400,000 Springfield rifles, which were transformed into breech-loaders on the Snider principle. They have also a contract with the Rhode Island Company for 800,000 rifles on the Martini-Henry principle. This contract is, however, temporarily at a standstill. 250,000 rifles have, however, already been delivered, but the remaining 550,000 will most likely be obtained in England. Another arms-manufacturing company has a contract for 15,000 rifles, for Egypt.

So American manufacture of arms and ammunition seems to have a lively time of it.

A NEW COMMERCIAL TREATY has been concluded between England and Austria. Under this arrangement, English goods imported into Austria will have to pay import duty of from 12 to 100 per cent. *higher* than they pay at present. Thus cotton articles are to pay 20 gulden instead of 16 gulden per 50 kilos, cotton articles woven in patterns 40 gulden instead of 20; fine articles, muslin, battiste, 60 instead of 30 gulden; the finest lace and embroidery 80 gulden instead of 60; common wool textures, 20 instead of 15 gulden: twilled cloths &c., 20 instead of 15 gulden: fine cloths, 40 instead of 35, and 60 instead of 50; lace and tulle 70 instead of 60 gulden per 50 kilos, and so on for other articles. And Manchester is silent!

Among the interesting things brought into notice by the late Exhibition at Philadelphia, was the patented process of Messrs. Struthers & Sons, for sawing granite. Hitherto it has been found impracticable to cut granite with a saw, since the ordinary sand process would only cut 1½ in. or 2 in. per day. The inventor of Messrs. Struthers' process hit upon the idea of *using chilled iron* finely divided, instead of sand. A jet of stream is directed upon a fine stream of melted iron, and blows it into spray, just as in the common "atomiser" a jet of air pulverises (so to speak) the stream of liquid upon which it is turned. The iron divided into fine globules, of 1-40th in. or 1-50th in. in dia meter, falls into cold water and is chilled into excessive hardness. It is used under a saw of soft iron, and with a stream of water as sand it is used in sawing marble. By this device granite can be sawn at the rate of 3 *in. or* 4 *in. per hour* and at small expense, the waste of the iron being about 3lb. for every square foot of kerf, to two square feet of sawn surface.

HIS MAJESTY the King of the Belgians offers a prize to be awarded to the next "International Sanitary Congress," consisting of a gold cup of the value of five thousand francs, to the municipal or local authority, or to that private association, which by its improvement of the dwellings of the wage-classes, shall effect the greatest reduction in the death-rate at the lowest cost. Will Calcutta compete?

THE TOTAL NUMBER of failures in business in the United States for the first nine months of 1876 is 7,050, with liabilities amounting to 156,272,800 dollars. We are told that it is the smaller class of traders that are principally affected, and not firms of position or standing.

THE FOLLOWING plan is adopted for removing stumps of trees in the backwoods of America. In the autumn bore a hole of one or two inches diameter, and about 18 in. deep. Put in 1½ oz. of saltpetre, fill with water and plug up close. In the following spring put in the same hole half a gill of kerosene oil and then light it. The stump will smoulder away without blazing, and will go to every part of the roots leaving nothing but ashes.

CREMATION, it seems, is becoming the fashion. Even in America where the population is neither so dense, or so closely packed as in the old country, the idea has been favourably entertained by many scientific men, and under their direction the first Cremation furnace has been constructed on Gallows Hill, about a mile from Washington. It is described as being built of brick, one story in height, with a roof of corrugated iron. It has three chimneys, and two rooms; in the reception room there is a catafalque with seats for mourners, the furnace in the Cremation room is 7½ feet long, coke will be used for heating the retort, the human ashes will be collected in a small box, and stored in urns arranged in the reception room, with proper inscription as may be desired.

WEDNESDAY, 9TH MAY.

THE YARKUND ENVOY, Syud Yakub Khan Toorah, has received a princely gift from the Maharaja of Cashmere. His Highness has restored to him his family jaghir, yielding a yearly revenue of Rs. 21,000.

EVEN THE PIONEER kicks at Sir George Campbell. Emulating the *World* the Allahabad journal writes:

"Can nothing be done, in the interests of Indian society, to get Sir George Campbell out of Parliament? With his political views we are not concerned at present; but, looked at merely socially, we contend that an effort should be made. The Indian bore is proverbial, the Indian in Parliament is the boringest of all Indian bores. But, even among Indian bores in Parliament, Sir George Campbell has achieved a pre-eminence which is unquestionable and unquestioned. Had he been any one but who he is we might have contented ourselves with wondering at the strange Providence which "in his home in the North," as of old time in the East, selects for honour the humblest among beasts of burden; but it is really a matter of honour to us all that we should, in the case of a man who has held high rule in India, apologise to England for his extravagancies. "If you do such things in the green tree," we shall be asked, "what will you do in the dry? If this is one of your most notable men, what are your common creatures like?" If Sir George Campbell continues to exist unaccounted for, the doors of public life in England will be presently closed to all Indians. We must either account for him, or repudiate him. Account for him we cannot; but repudiation is possible. We might urge, for instance, that he is *sui generis*; but, in the teeth of experience, this will hardly be admitted. It might be better to explain that his eminence in India was an accident. Matters, it was thought, had come to that pass some years ago in Bengal, that, unless things were made very disagreeable indeed for her, there was more hope in that day of Baroda or of Ava than of Calcutta, Sir George Campbell was said to be the most disagreeable man in India, (or out of it). With the one quality requisite for the Bengal administration of the moment he was known to be over-gifted. He was appointed to make himself as nasty as possible; and he succeeded beyond possibilities. He trode on every one's toes, insulted his coadjutors, bullied his subordinates, walked round Bengal, like Joshua compassing Jericho, blowing his trumpet for three successive years; finally, when her bulwarks from very weariness fell flat, achieved his mission and subdued her to his will. This done, his work was over, and he went. All things have their uses, from bugs to Bismarks; and this was George Campbell's use. Therefore (we might plead), when you speak of him (as an English cotemporary recently speaks) as an eminent man in India, and wonder how such an egregious nuisance at one end of the world could be such a great success at the other, the reason of his great success, we answer, was precisely because he was an egregious nuisance. In India, where we flatter ourselves we have the knack of putting the right man into the right place, we dropped him into Belvidere. But it is for the electors of Kirkcudbright to tell why they cushioned him in St. Stephen's. Ephemeral prominence in evening life is, after all, a phenomenon familiar to us in the lower orders of Nature; and perhaps there is no reason in the case of old Indians why we should allow to be ourselves surprised at it—

"So morning insects, that in mud begun,
Shine, buz, and fly-blow, in the setting sun."

Et tu Brute!

THE SECOND PRINCE of Travancore, His Highness Martanda Vurma, is dead. His Highness was an educated, amiable, and charitable Prince.

SOME OF OUR CONTEMPORARIES draw attention to the fact that the Schedule of repeals appended to the New Civil Procedure Code opens with the announcement that the whole of the "Act for the better observance of the Lord's day commonly called Sunday" is repealed!

A NEW STATION is proposed to be opened on the East Indian Railway between Boinchee and Mymaree, which it is believed will benefit about one hundred villages. The opening of the station will be mainly owing to the exertions of Babus Chundy Churn Sing and Sarodaprosaud Banerjee, Zemindars of Dabeepore and Chotekhand.

ACCORDING to the *Civil and Military Gazette* a large number of jewelled-hilted swords and daggers and a quantity of arrows have been found in Lahore buried upon the premises of Gholam Mahbub Sobhani; and handed over by him to the Deputy Commissioner. These must have lain buried for close upon a century. The swords are of the finest Damascus steel and in point of workmanship and material far superior to any that are now procurable in India.

MR. PEROIVAL, the Collector of Sholapore, fears that cattle must have died in enormous numbers throughout the Deccan. During the last two months 30,000 hides have been brought into the market at Sholapore. Prices are, however, rising for those animals that can be sold alive, for whereas at the beginning of the distress a man could scarcely get Rs. 2 for his buffalo, he can now get from Rs. 8 to Rs. 9. In Madras the mortality among the cattle has been still greater. In some taluqs of Bellary already 50 per cent. of the cattle have died, and the Board remark, "it is unlikely that more than 25 per cent. of non-agricultural cattle, and 60 or 70 per cent. of agricultural cattle, will survive the famine." Nothing is said about the actual or estimated loss of human life.

THURSDAY, 10TH MAY.

WE HAVE received the last number of the *Indian Charivari*. Newab Ashanulla, son of Newab Abdul Gani of Dacca, a worthy son of a worthy—Buck says, "good"—father, is the subject of the album portrait to which is affixed a complimentary biographical sketch. The cartoon about the frontier politics is excellent.

IT IS STATED that Mr. Toynbee, Collector of Cuttack, will be deputed to report on the Orissa, Midnapore and Sone Canals for the information of the Select Committee on the Irrigation Bill. An engineer officer ought to be associated with him.

THE STATESMAN quotes Sheristadar Grant's paper entitled "an enquiry into the nature of the zemindari tenure in the landed property of Bengal &c." against the legality of the Permanent Settlement. Our contemporary concludes from this paper, that the Permanent Settlement was a double illegality, because Sheristadar Grant says that by section 39, 24 George III, cap, 24, the Court of Directors were required "to give orders for settling and establishing, upon principles of moderation and justice, *according to the laws and constitution of India*, the permanent rule, by which the tributes, rents, and services of the rajahs, zemindars, polygars, talookdars, and other Native landholders, should be in future rendered and paid to the United Company." And what was the position of the zemindar under the "laws and constitution of India?" He was not only the proprietor of the land, subject to the payment of the *kheraj* to the State, but exercised some of the functions of the sovereign, such as the levy of duties on internal commerce. Is our contemporary prepared to advocate the rights and privileges which the zemindar enjoyed under the "laws and constitution of India" under the Mahomedans? Of course the perpetual limitation of the *jumma* was an act of the British Government, but what Lord Cornwallis did was subsequently ratified by the Crown and Parliament. So much for the illegality of the Permanent Settlement.

THE SAME CONTEMPORARY doubts whether the zemindars are in earnest about the capitalization of their estates by the State. We can tell him that they are really in earnest. Let the Government buy out the Zemindars and then settle the land just as it pleases.

THE SECRETARY OF STATE has sanctioned the extension of the concessions to the Bengal Civilians, which had been recommended for the North West Civilians. More bleeding of the Indian tax-payer!

THERE was an animated debate in the Municipal Council of Bombay against the re-introduction of the Contagious Diseases' Act into Bombay. The meeting passed the following Resolution:

"That in the opinion of the Municipal Corporation, there is no objection to the re-introduction of the Contagious Diseases Act into Bombay, but the Corporation desire it to be understood by Government that they will not be in a position, with their limited means, to supply any portion of the requisite funds for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of the Act, as there are many sanitary projects connected with the city which the Municipal Corporation consider have a prior claim upon their consideration and support."

Why should Calcutta be differently treated in this matter?

APROPOS of the Cess controversy between the Bengal Government and the British Indian Association, the *Pioneer* says: "Doubtless the British India and other Bengal, or rather Calcutta societies, are not without their use. At the same time, however, it would be interesting to know exactly how much success has attended their unceasing efforts. They are always meeting and memorializing; yet it is hard to point out any one great work accomplished." Let our contemporary read the reports of the British Indian Association for the last quarter of a century and he will see what good it has done. It is a highly valued auxiliary to Government.

THE INDIAN DAILY NEWS has discovered a mare's nest. Most of the zemindars are annuitants, but they oppress the ryots by levying illegal cesses. If they are annuitants, how can they have immediate relation with the ryots?

FRIDAY, 11TH MAY.

IT IS STATED that the task of completing Kaye's "Sepoy War" has been entrusted to Captain L. J. Trotter, late of the 2nd Bengal Fusiliers.

IT IS stated that Miss Mary Donelly, a young lady about 17 years old, was convicted on Wednesday last by Mr. Pellew, Magistrate of Howrah, of having used a defaced postage stamp of the value of two pice, and was sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for two months. It is stated that the Magistrate not only took up the prosecution himself, but appeared as a witness in the case before himself, taking and recording his own deposition. The Sessions Judge of Hooghly we hear has released the prisoner.

THE ENGLISHMAN reports the following:

"There was quite a scene in the Howrah Court on Tuesday last between the presiding Magistrate and a native Barrister of the High Court. A late accountant or cashier of the Magistrate's Court was brought up under a charge of embezzling a considerable sum of money, and the learned Counsel was engaged for the defence. Before the case was called on, the Magistrate sent for the accountant or cashier's incumbant, who is a principal witness for the prosecution, and was holding a conversation with him aside, when the learned Counsel rose and stated that he had been retained on a fee of Rs. 150 for the defence; that his client was in attendance, and requested that the case might be proceeded with at once. Hereupon took place a scene not often witnessed now-a-days, though common enough in the olden time. The following rough sketch of the dialogue betwixt Court and Counsel will give some idea of the scene that took place:—

Court.—I fine you, Sir, a hundred rupees for contempt.
Counsel.—Very good, Sir.
Court.—I fine you a hundred rupees again.
Counsel.—Very good, Sir.
Court.—I fine you another hundred rupees.
Counsel.—Very good Sir.
Court.—You will be detained in custody till the fine is paid.
Counsel.—Very good Sir.
Court.—Who are you, and what is your name?
Counsel.—My name is Palit, and I am a Barrister of the High Court.
Court.—Then you should have known better, and I call upon you to apologise to the Court.
Counsel.—I decline to make an apology.

The Court then made a detailed entry in his proceedings and concluded by informing the Barrister that he was fined a hundred rupees, and that the amount would be levied by distress.

The matter was brought to the notice of the High Court yesterday by Mr. Branson; the Court suspended the levying of the fine till Monday, when a hearing will be granted to Mr. Pollew. Considerable excitement is said to prevail at the bar on the subject.

THE EFFECTIVE ARMIES of Europe are given as follows:—Russia, 1,789,571; Germany, 1,248,834; France, 1,118,525; Austria, 934,268; Italy, 871,871; England, 655,808; Turkey, 629,736; other countries, 479,321: total, 7,754,935. Allowing only £30 per head for the cost of each man, £232,648,050 per annum is expended for the maintenance of these enormous armies.

THE LONDON EXAMINER has an appreciative notice of Mr. Walter Bagehot, late editor of the *Economist*. The writer says:

The late editor of the *Economist* was not only a journalist as brilliant in style and as weighty in thought as Fonblanque but as an authority on finance, on all the intellectual domains which lie between a Budget speech and a scientific treatise on political economy he has left behind him neither equal nor second. His friends used to say of him and there was little exaggeration in the saying that for a dozen years at least he was an unofficial member of every Cabinet, Conservative as well as Liberal, which has governed these kingdoms. Successive Chancellors of the Exchequer and Secretaries of the Treasury called him into their counsels as a matter of course whenever a difficult financial operation was contemplated or a doubtful fiscal change was under discussion. And the most illustrious of the statesmen who thus consulted a journalist without a place in Parliament or any strength of party connexion would be the first to acknowledge how much they owed to the white light of his pure and clear intelligence.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer paid a graceful tribute to his memory in his Budget-speech.

ACCORDING to the London correspondent of the *Bombay Gazette* Mr. Wilson, nephew of the founder of the *Economist* and First Finance Minister of India, will be the editor of that paper. Mr. Wilson has been for the last two years or so joint city Editor of the *Times*, and before that wrote occasional leading articles in the *Daily Telegraph*. He inherits a taste, for financial subjects, but is not a brilliant writer and entirely lacks the original genius of Mr. Bagehot.

MR. THRUPP recently delivered a course of lectures at the rooms of the Society of Arts on "The History of the Art of Coachbuilding." The lecturer described the gradual progress of development in carriages for travelling purposes from the earliest ages. The lectures must be very interesting.

SATURDAY, 12TH MAY.

A VERY sad and unfortunate case has come to our notice. A young man of the name of Rajkristo Mitter aged about 22 years, of the village of Hurripal in the district of Hooghly, has been decoyed into a tea plantation in Assam as a cooly. The young man was proceeding in quest of employment and one had been promised to him. But the native agent of a Labor Transport Company got an agreement in his name signed as if by him with his mark and got him shipped off as a cooly. Our correspondent says that he can read and write and is quite fit to work as a clerk.

THE LEADER says:

"The British Indian Association, objecting to the compulsory irrigation cess, have stated in very proper and respectful language the grounds of their opposition, with most of which we thoroughly agree. There can hardly be two opinions that, as a rule, there is no demand for continuous artificial irrigation for the staple food crops of Bengal. Seasons of drought unhappily do occur to unsettle ordinary arrangements, but it is precisely in such seasons that the canals of irrigation hitherto constructed in the Lower Provinces and in Behar are also almost certain to run dry. With reference to the increased prosperity of Orissa, it is happily pointed out that as the area of the province covers 1,82,501 acres, while the canal works command only 690,000 acres, of which a very small portion as yet is artificially irrigated, it cannot be to the canal that any improvements can be attributable. The opening of new ports and the development of better means of intercommunication are fairly accredited with the larger portion of the blessings which have of late been showered upon Orissa. Even as an insurance against famine both Lord Salisbury and Lord Northbrook were of opinion that when a failure of the food crops does occur, roads and railways are of greater service than canals. Embankments equitably fall within the province of the Imperial Government, and yet the Bengal Government proposes to levy upon protected lands a maximum cess of eight annas per acre. They might as well impose upon the zemindars and ryots a special charge for maintaining the defences of Fort William. The memorialists naturally refer, in addition, to the hardship of taking land from A to make channels for the benefit of B, C, and D. Neither has any attention been paid to the possible results of percolation. In short, the bill has been drafted in a hurry.

REFERRING to Mr. Eden's rejoinder to the British Indian Association our contemporary remarks:

"If any man in India still entertains the shadow of a doubt as to Mr. Eden's remarkable ability, let him read His Honor's reply to the memorial of the British Indian Association against the Public Works Cess Bill. Though consisting in a great degree of quibbles and sophisms, it evinces a real genius which, at the Chancery Bar, would ere this have attained almost the very highest eminence. It is an intellectual treat to read and study such an instrument, which is defective only in its premisses. Were it not founded upon a quicksand the structure would be unassailable. As it is, one is reminded of those stately castles that play so conspicuous a part in mediæval romance, and which are seemingly impregnable until a strong blast blown on the horn that hangs at the gate-way causes the entire edifice to vanish into thin air."

Our contemporary thus concludes:

"The last paragraph of His Honor's reply, would, we think, have been better omitted. It is undeniably clever, but it is also in bad taste and unbecoming the ruler of a great province. Sneers and sarcasms should be left to journalists and "other small deer." A "stag of ten" should be above such an idle use of its antlers. It is not given to every one "sap a solemn creed with solemn sneer," and Mr. Eden's gibes will not help to settle the momentous question he has so lightly raised. He invites the British Indian Association to suggest "a substitute for either the whole or a part of the cess now to be raised." They must not, however, recommend either a salt tax or an income tax, because those are "forms of taxation which it is not open to local Governments to deal with," and a license tax is condemned as being unproductive and as limited to a small section already sufficiently weighted. The Association might answer to this jeer that, if the Lieutenant-Governor will abdicate his functions in favor of one of their body, they will endeavour to equalise income and expenditure, but rather by reducing the latter than by increasing the former. In the meantime it is not their duty to relieve His Honor of responsibilities in return for which he occupies an honorable position and receives an enviable salary. But why do they waste their time with Festus? Why do they not rather appeal to Cæsar? To the British Parliament—above all, to the Privy Council?

We believe the Association contemplate to do what our contemporary advises, but official etiquette requires that they should advance step by step.

THE SARVAJANIK SABHA of Poona has addressed the Bombay Government in a lengthy memorial *apropos* of the report of the Commission on the Deccan Riots of 1875. The memorialists pray that the Settlement Department on its present footing may be abolished and the distressed districts be admitted to a Permanent Settlement. Yes, the Permanent Settlement ought to be extended throughout India as the only safeguard of the people against arbitrary and capricious assessment.

LORD NORTHBROOK has subscribed £3,000 towards the cost of conveying the Indian collection from Calcutta, or wherever it may be concentrated, to the Paris Exhibition. So Lord Northbrook is evincing his interest in India in a most substantial form.

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THE Prince of Wales' Australian tour is definitely fixed for 1878. H. R. H. will leave England in September of that year, accompanied by the Princess, and after visiting Australia and New Zealand, will return by way of the United States.

JUNIUS in the columns of the *Englishman* tackles the Permanent Settlement question by quoting Cicero's letters to Atticus, and his whole reasoning is equally inspired. As a specimen of the writer's logic, we give the following: "The British Indian Association assumes that a convenient mode with the State with the approbation of the Crown and Parliament in 1793 is equally binding upon it in 1877. Here is a *petitio principii*." So the contract is not denied, and if it is a contract, Blackstone's doctrines as to the power of the legislature do not apply to this case. What would *Junius* say, if the jagirs conferred by Lord Canning were cancelled on the ground that the act of one Government is not binding upon another, and that no Government has the legal or moral right of permanently alienating State property. As for the binding force of the covenant, ratified by the Crown in 1793, upon the Crown in 1877, has not the Queen promised in the Royal Proclamation of 1858 that the treaties, engagements, and stipulations made by the East India Company shall remain inviolate? So there is a double pledge. The writer who cannot see this has certainly the right to say that "the memorial of the British Indian Association appears to me to be a mass of false reasoning."

THE GOVERNMENT Securities are quoted at the following rates this morning:

GOVERNMENT DEBENTURE LOANS.

5	per cent. for 10 years (1877)	...	Rs.	99	8	*a*	99	12
5	per cent. for 15 years (1882)	...	„	101	0	*a*	101	4

Government Loans.

4	Per Cent.	...	...	Rs.	95	10	*a*	95	12
4½	„ of 1870	Co.'s Rs. (1885)...		„	100	12	Nominal.		
4½	„ of 1871	Co.'s Rs. (1881)...		„	99	4		..	
4½	„ 1872	Co.'s Rs. (1879)...		„	95	10	*a*	95	12
4½	„ 1859-60	Co.'s Rs. (1879)...		„	100	14	*a*	101	0

Calcutta Municipal Debenture.

6	Per cent.	of 1864 (1884)	....	110	8	*a*	111	0	Nominal.
6	„ „	of 1865 (1885)	..	111	8	*a*	112	0	
6	„ „	of 1866 (1886)	...	112	0	*a*	112	8	
6	„ „	of 1867 (1887)	...	112	8	*a*	113	0	
6	„ „	of 1870 (1890)	...	113	8	*a*	114	0	
6	„ „	of 1872 (1892)	...	114	8	*a*	115	0	

A CORRESPONDENT informs us that a meeting of the Zemindars of Dacca to be presided over by Nawab Ashanollah Bahadur will be held on the 14th instant to consider the Provincial Public Works Cess Bill and to adopt such measures as may be deemed advisable.

WE HAVE RECEIVED a Bengali circular to the effect that an Asylum has been established in Benares for the blind, lame and incurable through the exertions of Babu Kalikissen Roy, Juggut Chunder Roy, Debnath Dutt and others. Pundit Joyram Vedantabagis is Secretary to the Institution.

WE TAKE from the morning papers the following telegrams of the week:

London, May 7.—Latest advices from Cape Town state that on the 12th April the British Government annexed the Transvaal and that special delegates were going to be despatched by the Republic to Europe and America, protesting against the annexation. An armed resistance is however improbable.

The British iron-clad squadron at Corfu has received orders to rendezvous off Crete.

The latest advices from the seat of war in Asia Minor state that the Russians have completely invested Kars, and that they have twice assaulted it, and each time been repulsed with heavy loss, defeated and compelled to fall back.

Constantinople, May 6.—The Sultan has received the title of Defender of the Faith.

London, May 7.—A despatch from Lord Derby, answering Prince Gortschakoff's circular despatch justifying the war, repudiates the arguments set forth, and declares that the Emperor of Russia therein violates the treaties of 1856, and 1871, separates himself from the European concert and departs from the rule he himself had consented to, since Russia has assumed to act in the interest of England and the European Powers. Lord Derby concludes the despatch by stating the British Government now declares the decision arrived at by Russia cannot have its concurrence or approval. Russia has declined to reply to the above despatch.

Constantinople, May 6.—The Porte has consented to the German protection of Russian subjects in Turkey.

London, May 8.—In the House of Commons last night a scene of indescribable tumult and confusion ensued on Mr. Gladstone's withdrwal of a portion of his resolutions. The speech of Mr. Cross is generally praised; in it he expressed abhorrence of Turkish misrule and clearly defined Englands Eastern policy which he said was to protect the Suez Canal, to guard Egypt and not permit interference with the freedom of passage of the Dardanelles and Bosphorus, not merely for the sake of England alone, but for the sake of Europe and mankind in general.

Constantinople, May 8.—Several Turkish ironclads are bombarding the Russian position on the Danube.

London May 8.—In the House of Commons last night, Mr. Gladstone unexpectedly withdrew the most obnexious portion of his resolution. Lord Hartington then accepted the remainder. A debate ensued, during which Mr. Gladstone vigorously attacked the policy of the Government. Sir H. Wolff moved an amendment proposing the rejection of Mr. Gladstones resolutions Mr. Cross declared that Russia was answerable for the rupture of the European concert, and that if the Czar adhered to his promise not to attack Constantinople, no question as to English interests could aris. The House approved of the adjournment of the debate till Tuesday.

Accounts of the fighting before Kars are most conflicting.

The Cazar has arrived at Moscow.

London, May 11.—The latest advices state that a reconnoitring party of Cossacks crossed the Danube at Galatz yesterday, when a sanguinary engagement ensued with the Bashi Bazonks and that the attempts of the Russians to cross the river were yesterday prevented at several points.

The Russian Government has established Civil Government in the occupied districts of Armenia.

London, May 11.—Turkish accounts state that a serious attempt was made on Wednesday by the Russians to cross the Danube at Reni near Galatz. A bridge was successfully thrown across the river, when a force of Turkish infantry and artillery, assisted by three gunboats, attacked the Russians, broke the bridge and finally defeated them with great loss in killed, wounded and prisoners.

In the House of Commons, the Hon'ble Mr. Bourke replying to a question, said that he had heard it was intended to close the Suez Canal against Russian war vessels, but not agains other ships.

THE LAST NUMBER of the *Calcutta Journal of Medicine*, which we acknowledge below, has a valuable article on the etiology or causation of malarious fevers, which we will notice in an early issue.

WE HAVE to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of the under-mentioned publications and periodicals:—1. The Silver Question and how to raise exchange. By D. P. Stuart-Menteath, Esq., Stock and Share-broker, Calcutta. 2. General Administration Report of the Garo Hills District, for 1875-76. 3. Annual Administration Report of the Naga Hills Political Agency for 1875-76 4. The Subdakalpa druma or the Sanskrit Dictionary of the late Raja Sir Radhakant Deb Bahadoor, Vol VII. Nos. 4 and 5 (Second Edition). 5. Journal of the National Indian Association in aid of Social Progress in India. No. 76 April 1877. 6. The Calcutta Journal of Medicine Vol VIII N. 5 for November 1876. 7. The Two Friends' Magazine Vol. I.I. No. 1. 8. Dumputi Melun Natuk—a drama in Bengali. By Brojolal Dutt. 9. Bunga Mohila Monthly magazine in Bengali. Vol II. No. 12 for Choitra. 10. The Indian Workman. Vol IV. No. 1. 11. Report on the Jeypore School of Art for 1878. 12. Indian Registration Act. Thacker Spink and Co.

The Hindoo Patriot.

MONDAY, MAY 14, 1877.

ARE IRRIGATION WORKS AN INSURANCE AGAINST THE FAMINE?

THIS question has received a practical illustration during the present famine in Madras. It is to be deeply regretted that in the multitude of minutes, reports, memoranda and suggestions made no one has attempted to explain why there has been such a widespread and dire famine in Madras when there are so many works of irrigation. The Government of Madras, the Board of Revenue, Sir Richard Temple, indeed all persons, official and non-official, are mysteriously silent upon this question. Still we have before us sufficient facts to indicate how far the irrigation works in Madras have acted as an insurance against the famine. "In no other part of India," says the Chief Engineer, Madras, in his report for 1868, "had so much been done for the development of the resources of the country by the old native rulers. The further south one goes, and the further the old Hindoo polity was removed from the disturbing influence of foreign conquest, the more complete and elaborate was the system of agriculture, and the irrigation works connected with it. The execution of such works appears to have been considered a religious duty by the people. Not only has almost every available source of supply, within their power of mastering, been utilised to a very great degree, but in many instances they even carried out the works far in advance of the supply. The vast system of tanks which cover the face of the country, and which represent an almost incalculable expenditure of labour, have very generally been constructed not only to provide for the storage of the ordinary rainfall, but also that of exceptionally favourable years." He continues: "The natives thus constructed numerous tanks with embankments three or four miles long and thirty to fifty feet high, and rivetted on one or both sides with rough stone; with sluices for the distribution of water, and with escapes for the discharge of exceptional floods, some of them of great length and of massive construction. Their sluices are remarkably well adapted for the distribution of the water under a variable head, and are, moreover, eminently calculated to prevent the occurrence of accidents from the careless and imperfect management under which they must generally be placed. The natives also carried direct irrigation by means of river channels, or by channels and tanks combined, to a tolerably high degree of perfection. There is the Cauvery system in Tanjore, which is the completest thing of the kind in India, and the Tembrapoorny system in Tinnevelly, which, though on a much smaller scale, exhibits with regard to the anicuts across the river at the heads of the various channels, very considerable constructive skill. There are numerous works of a similar character on the Toongaboodra in Bellary, the Cauvery and its branches, and on nearly all the minor streams in the Presidency."

Madras has thus a network of tanks, constructed by the people in times past, many of which have however since fallen into decay or have been neglected. Still in no other provinces are there so many tanks and wells for irrigation as in Madras. Then the British Government has supplemented these works by opening irrigation channels in connection with the largest class of rivers, which the Native Government could not master, because in these rivers no foundation but sand was to be found for the construction of masonry dams. We give below the cultivated and irrigated areas of the twelve districts of Madras, were the famine is raging:

DISTRICT	CULTIVATION		IRRIGATED AREA
	Wet acres	Dry acres	Total acres
North Arcot ...	341,632	113,974	455,606
Bellary ..	4, p. c.	96, p c.	110, p. c.
Chinglepat ...	175,380	134,577	309,957
Coimbatore ...	4, p. c.	96, p.c.	100, p.c.
Cuddapah ...	47,452	580,101	627,553
Kristna ...	165,022	1,021,108	1,186,130
Kurnool ...	2. p. c.	89, p.c.	100, p.c.
Madura ...	196,160	1,148,632	1,344,792
Nellore ...	22, p. c.	78, p.c.	100, p.c.
Salem ...	7, p. c.	93, p.c.	100, p.c.
Trichinopoly ...	600,634	116,061	716,695
Tinnevelly ...	16, p. c.	84, p.c.	100, p.c.

	191,153	38,573
	160,823	222,254
	106,686	227,126
	166,199	

Now, how have these districts fared during the present famine? The statistics relating to the distressed districts, which the Government of India has lately published, give us necessary information on the subject. The returns given have unfortunately not been prepared on a uniform model and so we cannot distinguish the failure of crops in the irrigated and unirrigated areas. But we give the summary of the Government of India. There are 121 taluqs comprising the twelve districts, in 8 of which there was a full average crop, taken at 12 annas, 8 three-fourths, 2 two-thirds, 11 one-half, 23 one-third, 20 one-fourth, 14 one-sixth, 26 one-eighth, and 9 *nil*. Such a general failure of crops is scarcely known in the history of modern Indian famines. It will be seen that the failure of crops has been much greater in Madras than it was in Orissa in 1865 or in Behar in 1873-74. The average failure in the Madras districts may be taken at three-fourths or 75 per cent. while in Orissa in 1865-66 it was two-thirds or 66 per cent. and in Behar in 1873-74 ditto, ditto. In some parts of North Behar there was however a total failure, and the same has been the case in some of Madras districts. In the Madras statements before us, we find the crops saved in one district, Salem, given in detail, which we transcribe below:

Taluks.	*Irrigated.*	*Unirrigated.*
1. Salem ...	Four annas of the crop saved.	About four annas of the crop saved.
2. Trichengode ...	One and a half anna of the crop saved.	One and a half anna of the crop saved.
3. Oossoor ...	3 annas.	3 annas.
4. Namakal ...	Two annas of the crop saved. If there be rain, further sowings will be made in lands under tanks. Lands irrigated by Cannery channels have not suffered. Failure of rain will not affect them.	Two annas of the crop saved. If rain falls further sowings will be made, principally in lands under wells.
5. Uttengarai ...	The average of the wet crop harvest is estimated at 2 annas.	A 3-annas crop may have been obtained.
6. Tripatore ...	3 annas of the crop saved.	3 annas.
7. Darampuri ...	Four annas of the crop saved.	One anna of the crop saved.
8. Kristnagiri ...	Three annas of the dry crop saved.	Four annas.

In some of the irrigated districts the irrigation works have doubtless done much good, but there remains the broad fact that the average crop saved in Madras in 1876-77 is less than the average saved in Orissa in 1865-66, and in

1873-74 in Behar, but Madras is intersected with irrigation canals, while Orissa and Behar in those years of calamity had not the benefit of these canals, except in a small tract in Behar. The facts show how the irrigation canals in Madras have served as an insurance against the famine. And if they have not realized the hope in Madras, are similar works in Orissa and Behar calculated to fulfil that hope? We only judge by experience, and our experience in Madras shows what we may expect from the canals in Orissa and Behar in a season of general drought. Such being the case let the reader judge whether it is reasonable and right that a compulsory rate should be levied for works on the assumption that they are an insurance against famine, when we see that they have not fulfilled that condition in Madras. We want further information regarding Madras, but if the canals do not prove there an insurance against a famine, will, not the levying of a compulsory rate in Orissa and Behar be something like taking money under false pretences? In Madras the irrigation rate is not compulsory.

THE PRINCE IN INDIA.

OUR readers would doubtless be glad to know what Dr. Russel has written about the Prince of Wales' tour in India. The long looked-for book is at last out. It is a big volume, containing 617 pages. It is not written with the usual brilliancy of Dr. Russel, but it is very interesting. The plan of the Indian tour of H. R. H. the Prince of Wales was first suggested to the Prince Consort by Lord Canning as a part of his education, but owing to many circumstances it could not then be carried out. The death of Lord Elgin and other calamities in India led to the further postponement of the design, but it was revived by the visit of H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh. The assassination of Lord Mayo and the Bengal Famine again deferred the plan, but immediately after the cessation of the Famine, Lord Northbrook made the proposal, which was eagerly accepted by H. R. H. Indeed, as H. R. H. said afterwards, a visit to India was the dream of his life, and under Divine blessing he has realized it. What H. R. H. saw, heard, and did is faithfully recorded in Dr. Russel's Diary. We will begin with the account of H. R. H.'s visit to Calcutta. Perhaps the reader would like to read what Dr. Russel has written rather than any criticisms of our own. We will therefore at once introduce him to the chronicler. Dr. Russel thus describes the Prince's approach to Calcutta:

At noon there was a general parade of all officers. In an hour the masts of the vessels anchord below Garden Reach came in sight, and the ships of war dressed in flags. At 1 O'clock, the *immortalite*, Doris, and *Newcastle* saluted. The sailors manning the yards of the men-of-war were dressed in blue; a signal was made for them to change to white. By the time the Prince was alongside the vessels, the crews were all in apple-pie order. They saluted cheer after cheer. As the Prince was passing the gardens of the residences of the King of Oudh, the retainers of his ex-Majesty lined the bank, and stood in crowds on the tops of the houses within, in the enclosure, and in the verandahs, but they did not make any sign of welcome. The *scrapis* passed by the great banks of shipping, which lay below Fort William three or four deep, the decks and rigging crowded with people, who cheered vociferously. The guns of Fort William thundered, the batteries on shore re-echoed the sound. From the deck could be seen the countless multitudes on the Maidan, and the lines of the troops drawn up from Fort William to the Government House, and the galaxy of Chiefs and ladies, and the splendour of the official and military uniforms on shore.

When all had been properly ordered for his reception on board, the Governor General and Viceroy put off from shore to welcome his Royal guest, and once more the fleet, the forts and the artillery thundered. Lord Northbrook came in full state, with all his suite and staff, and was ceremoniously conducted by the officers and equerries of the Prince to the saloon. The meeting between the Viceroy and the Prince was of a very cordial character, and after a pleasant conversation apart, and the usual presentations, the Viceroy and his officers returned to shore in state, and took their places in the very grand Reception Hall which had been erected on the muddy margin of Prinseps Ghat. They were followed at 4. 30 P. M., the appointed time, by the Prince, whose arrival was awaited with indescribable anxiety by the magnificent multitude, although they knew that he would not land before the hour set down in the programme. They were luxuriantly seated in tires of seats ranged by the sides of two pavilions draped in scarlet, the roofs of which were upborne by white and gold pillars, wreathed with garlands, roses, and green chaplets. In the space between the pavilions or canopies, there were many couches, fauteuils, and arm-chairs for the great Natives invited to assist at the reception. Flags, banners, and flowers decorated the walls, and were suspended from the sides and covering of the pavilions, and beyond there was one very lofty and massive arch of triumph, with the word "Welcome!" A scarlet carpet of great richness was laid in the platform, and the landing-stage and platform were covered with red cloth, and handsomely ornamented. The whole of the *personnel* of the vast administration of the seat of empire was there. As to the crowds of Rajas, Chiefs, and authorities of all kinds, it is only necessary to say they were even larger than those at Bombay.

Dr. Russel has taken no notice of the Municipal Address to the Prince, though he has given *in extenso* the Bombay Address and the Reply thereto. Nor has he noticed the grand illumination of the capital. The following is a description of Government House at Calcutta:

The grandiose creation of Lord Wellesly, designed by Mr. Wyatt, one such as no Governor-General would dream of constructing now (it cost 150,000*l.*), lends itself well to such an occasion. It occupies a fine site, and has an imposing elevation and approaches. It is grand, but not solid. The noble portico is gained by a flight of upwards of thirty steps from the carriage drive; thence the vestibule gives on a magnificent hall, divided into centre and aisles by two rows each of twelve massive columns. The walls of the rooms and the pillars are covered with layers of the peculiar Indian cement, called chunam, which, when well polished, is whiter than the finest marble, the ceilings are beautifully decorated. The floors are of marble.

We have next a description of the receptions of the Native Princes. We give below a few of the pen and ink sketches:

Puttialah.

Puttiala was not one of the finest of the Chiefs by any means, and yet he was, as a friend of mine said, "like a flash of lightning through Storr and Mortimer's." He is son of a man who did England good service by keeping the road between Dehli and the Punjab clear, and helping us in a most substantial fashion, when it was of vital importance. He is rather a fine-looking man, about thirty years of age, with a melancholy, anxious face.

Holkar.

His Highness is a very tall man, with developments such as were attributed to Aldermen before they took to volunteering and athletic exercises. Conducted by Major Henderson and the Political Agent (Maitland), he came into the Throne-room, rolling from side to side, and just touching his forehead slightly to the suite in a very regal manner. Holkar is very proud and punctilious, and there have been difficultier about his precedence, so great, that the arrangements for as meeting with other Chiefs were attended with trouble. A certain interest is attached to Holkar, because, if report be true, he has five millions sterling stored up for a rainy, or let us say, as we are in India for a dry day. His two sons and his clever Dewan, Ragonath Rao (nephew of Sir Madhava Rao), and a train of Sirdars took their seats with the suite.

Jodhpore.

The Maharaja of Jodhpore—a most picturesque looking Chief, followed by a splendid sirdaree—came next. A very bright, keen eye, and black, brisling whiskers, moustache, and beard, brushed upwards, gave him, at first sight, a fierce look, of which the sad, proud aspect up his small, well-cut features, changed the character on closer scrutiny, But proud he is beyond the pride of the proudest. It is related of him that at a Durbar, when chairs were placed for himself, the Maharaja of Oodoypoor, and another Chief, he exclaimed. "Let Oodoypoor take which seat he pleases; I shall sit above him!" What wealth of gems glittered all over his neck and breast I cannot describe. The many folded petticoats, like an Albanian fustanelle, worn by the Maharaja, descended nearly to his heels, and reminded one of the robes of the dancing dervishes. The petticoats were looked up by a roll of cloth of gold, forming thick circular girdle, which hung from the waist and gathered his dress in below the knees. His bright yellow turban was bound round his brow by a band of cloth of gold and displayed an aigrette of diamonds and rubies of great beauty. His sirdars were attired in as similar way and seemed to be very pleasant agreeable gentleman.

Jeypore.

He has the reputation of being one of the most enlightened of Indian Potentates. He wears spectacles, which somehow or other never seem to suit Oriental costume very satisfactorily. His Sirdars were very splendid and peculiar in attire.

Kashmir.

He is a handsome, well-made man, upright, and more quick in gait and manner than Asiatic Chiefs generally are. He and his Chiefs affect the Sikh-head-dress—are of the most becoming of turbans, with a pretty, rakish set on the head, and smart, defiant brush or tuft of bird-of-paradise feathers, in front. As to his aigrette or plaque of diamond, one can only say that there seemed to be a flash in the air as he turned his head in talking with the prince.

Scindia.

He walked towards the Prince in a kind of eager courteous, deprecating way which no actor could imitate. The attachment of Scindia to the British raj nearly cost him his throne in 1858; and he certainly did not increase his prestige among his own people by the discovery and surrender of a supposititious Nana Shabeb heir, in their eyes, of the Peishwa. Scindia delights in soldiering, a very good Judge told me he knew few officers in our service who could put a division of the three arms through a good field-day so well. It is one of the cases which present formidable difficulties in India. Here is a ruler of martial tendencies, who has no possible career open to him, and whose devotion to drilling and manœuvring must be more or less cause of anxiety to the Paramount Power. He is rough in speech, but that his sentiments are noble may be inferred from his answer when the Bombay Government desired to buy the site for the Palace at Gunnesh Khind. "A man," said he, "does not sell his patrimony; but he can give it to his friend."

Begum of Bhopal.

The door was opened, and a shawl, supported on a pair of thin legs appeared. On the top of the shawl, there was the semblance of a head, but visible face there was none, for over the head was drawn a silk hood, and from it depended a screen of some sort of stuff which completely hid features which report says are not at all deserving of such strict concealment, though her Highness is nearly forty which is old for India. This was the Sultana Jehan, Begum of Bhopal G. C. S. I., a descendant of one of those families which were pushed into place and power by British influence after the Pindarees were stamped down. With her came a daughter draped and dressed in the same way, and quite as old, to Judge from appearnce, though the lady is only eighteen. They walked very slowly one after the other up the steps, taking their time about it, as if they were performing some remarkable feat. The Sirdars, among whom were two highly jewelled lads, said to be her Highness's nephews, and one old gentleman, Jam Allahdeen Khan, a very fine type of a Native Minister, were dressed magnificently. The Begum was very much at her ease and chatted very pleasantly with the Prince, whilst her daughter engaged in conversation with Sir Bartle Frere.

Burman Envoys.

The Envoy-in-Chief wore a circular casque of beaten gold, surmounted by a sort of steeple with fantastic sprouts of the same metal. The members of the mission had casques ornamented by flaps of velvet and gold, and wings of gold embroidered velvet; their figures were enveloped in heavy folds of brocade. But people who knew what to look at were principally concerned with their feet. They wore patent leather shoes or bottinese, and entered the presence without taking them off. Whence Sir Doughlas Forsyth went to visit the king, he was required to take off his shoes. Henceforth the Court of Burmah can scarcely expect any British Envoy to forget the precedent set at Calcutta. No one could form an idea of the effect produced by the interview on the Burmese from their stolid features, closed mouths and sunken eyes.

Punnah.

At 12, 15 P. M, the Maharaja of Poona; only an eleven gun prince, but a very splendid person, attended by the Political Officer, was received. The Prince rules a small jungly State, with a population of 183,000, but is rich in the possession of a diamond-field close to his capital. He boasts a pedigree of 350 years of royalty; is a Bondeela, 28 years of age, and good looking; given to photography; very willing to improve his people. In his head-dress sparkled numerous samples of the produce of his mines of great size and brilliancy, and his sirdars were richly garnished with precious stones on their turbans, necks arms, and fingers.

Nepalese Embassy.

Next an Embassy from the Nepalese Government was announced, It was led by Runnodeep Sing, Rana Bahadoor, and among its members was Bubbur Jung, son of Sir Jung Bahadoor, who is as fond of sport as his father; rides admirably, wins or loses steeple-chases, and is quite of young Nepal. He will be attached as Aide-de-Camp to the Prince's staff. The combination of the rakish headdress—a sort of skull-cap wreathed with pearls emeralds, and decorated in front with an aigrette of diamonds, from which spirits up a stiff plume or brush of hair—with the scarlet coat and sash of a British General Officer, regulative overalls, strapped over boots, was effective. The Sirdars wore uniforms like our artillery; several had the Indian medal and Lucknow class, and colonel Tej Sing had the medal for the Thibet campaign, of the details of which we know very little indeed.

Jhind.

The Nepalese were eclipsed by Ragbeer Sing, the Raja of Jheend, and his followers, not so much by any great wealth of jewels, as by the noble bearing of the chief and by the four persons of some of his Sirdars. The Raja is only forty-two ears of age, but his full beard is already grey, his features are very handsome, his figure tall, his manner full of dignity. A keen sportsman, a good soldier, a vigorous administrator, he has heriditary claims to the gratidue of the Imperial Government; for it was his father, Sarup Sing, who first marched against the Delhi mutineers and remained in camp till the city fell; His ancestors helped Lord Lake at a critical time, and held fast to the British Government in the Sudey campaign. He is only an eleven gun Raja, but his house has been rewarded by several grants of lands.

Benares.

The Maharaja is a Brahmin, with a 900 years' pedigree. He has a revenue of 80,000l. a year, of which more than a quarter (30,000l.) is paid to the British Government as revenue. He is learned, encourages education; and is gracious in manner. His position of Raja of the sacred City, the holy monuments of which he has done a good deal to protect, gives him more consideration among the natives than he would be entitled to from his possessions.

No notice has been taken of the Belvedere entertainment. Dr. Russel has the following about the Belgatchia entertainment given by the native community:

"After a grand banquet at Government House the Prince went to the entertainment prepared by a committee of Native gentlemen, at Belgachia, a villa five miles away, from which company did not get away till past midnight. What pleases Native gentlemen is not quite to European taste. There was a little too much smoke—too great a luxury of fireworks, and illuminations to be agreeable to those who are so used to them by this time as to be very exacting and fastedious, but there were many pretty things. Above all, there was the intense wish to please. The dancing girls were so laden with clothes that only their faces and toes were visible, and dance was lost in drapery.

A whole chapter is devoted to the Star of India chapter, which is vivid enough, but not in the best style of Dr. Russel. The following is Dr. Russel's view of the zenana reception of H. R. H. at Babu Juggadanund Mookerjea's house:

How it came about I do not exactly know, but it is probable that the Prince expressed a wish to see the zenana of some respectable native, and that the wish was made known to the worthy Hindoo of Bhowanipore, Mr. Mookerjee, who was only too happy to gratify it (to-day. Miss Baring Lady Temple, Miss Milman, Lady Stuart Hoog, and others, had perhaps, some part in the *pourparlers*. There were hundreds of children assembled to see the Prince arrive; most of the little ladies held petty boquets, with which, out of

loyal devotion, to pelt the Prince. These children may develop into Hindoo Bloomers, and establish Womens Rights Associations, unless their wild shrieks of liberty be silenced in the leaden flood of caste and custom which has drowned so much thought and life in India century after century. Instead of salutes and flourishes, or bell-pulling, the Hindoo use conchs to announce the arrival of guests; the noise of these natural horns makes one rejoice that he is not among the tritons. These were sounded often and long, for there were false alarms of the Prince's coming; but at last his carriage came in sight, and there was much conch blowing. His Royal Highness did not appear in the splendid attire, which Mrs. Mookerjee and her fair friends, no doubt; thought a Prince should wear. Whether Babu Jugada Nund Mookerjee will ever get over the wrath of his co-religionists for the doings of this day, time only can show. There is one fact revealed by the manner in which the occurence was accepted by those concerned: Hindoo ladies; at all events, do not consider strict seclusion at all essential to their happiness. But it is dangerous to argue from a particular to the universal, and so it will be safer, perhaps, to say that some Hindoo ladies do not dislike being seen—at all events, by a Prince of Wales."

We have much pleasure in reproducing the following about Sir Stuart Hogg:

The Prince created Mr. Stuart Hogg, the Chief Commissioner of Police, a Knight Bachelor; and, if it were any satisfaction to that gentleman to put "Sir" before his name, he had also the satisfaction of knowing that he had well earned the prefix by his work during the Royal visit. When "Sir" "Stuart" Hogg had been made and created, the prince prepared for increment of his own honors, and was presented in due form at the University of Calcutta with the degree of Doctor, "honoris causa," with immense acclamation.

The only Bengalis, who are mentioned by name in Dr. Russel's book, are Raja Degumber Mitter in connection with the Star of India and Babu Juggadanund Mookerjea in connection with the zenana scene.

Dr. Russel thus concludes his chapter on Calcutta:

The delightful visit to Calcutta was over. In the noble reception-rooms of Government House there was one more gathering of notables to pay their respects to the Prince before his departure. Certainly no host could have done the honors of his house with greater taste and with more success than Lord Northbrook. The route from the Government House was lined with troops and peoples: and the Station beautifully prepared for the departing guest, was like a scene in a Christians pantomime. The cortege was half an hour late in arriving at Howrah, but the parting of the Prince from Lord Northbrook was not shorn of one pleasant word or kindly expression, and there were no doubt many there who bade each other farewell with sincere regret, albeit the cares of ceremony rather clip the wings of friendship. The strains of the military band were drowned in the cheers and voices wishing "God Speed"! as the train moved from the platform. The manner of utilising the Royal special train as a dormitary is now commended by such experience. The only loss the traveller suffers is that of such scenery as may be passed when he is comfortably asleep. It may be necessary to state here, as I have not done so before, that at Bombay, Poonah, Ceylon, Madras, and Calcutta the Prince's bounty has been largely bestowed on the poor and needy, and on the charities which needed aid. The demands on the Royal purse many from European institutions—have been very heavy and very various, and the donations made in the course of the journey already come to a large sum.

Calcutta does not, however, yet know which local institutions have benefited by the Prince's bounty.

We will notice other chapters in future issues.

THE COTTON DUTIES AND THE NATIVE STATES.

MR. SORABJEE SHAPOORJEE BENGALEE, Member of the Bombay Legislative Council, has very opportunely addressed a letter to His Excellency the Viceroy on the subject of the cotton duties. Manchester is up and doing, and it is time that India should move in this important matter. The drift of Mr. Sorabjee's letter is to shew that the import duty on cotton goods is not protective, and that its repeal would not only entail a serious loss of revenue, but would deprive the Empire of the very small contributions which it now derives from Native States in the shape of this duty. He says: "The cotton goods which India imports (with the exception of an insignificant fraction) are not of the same kind which her cotton mills can produce. Nor, years ago, even when there were no cotton mills established in this country, did India obtain her supply of coarse cotton manufactures, such as these mills produce, to a larger extent than 10 per cent. of the total imports of cotton goods from foreign countries. Her industry in the finer varieties of cotton goods has given way to cheaper importations from outside; but, in the preparation of coarse goods for the great mass of her people, India possesses natural advantages in the home-produced, home-spun cotton, which enable her to defy the world." The introduction of cotton spinning and weaving into the country by means of machinery is really then for the most part nothing more than the introduction of competition between machinery and the indigenous hand-spindle or the hand-loom, and also of competition between India on the one hand and Europe and America on the other, in the supply of cheap coarse cotton goods to several Asiatic countries and parts of Africa. The cry, therefore, that, since the establishment of factories in India for cotton manufactures, the retention of the customs import duties acts as a protective impost, says Mr. Sorabjee, rests on no better foundation, so far at least as nine-tenths of these duties are concerned, than a desire to obtain the admission of cotton goods of every variety into this country free of duty—whether protective or non-protective. This statement is also borne out by the report of the Tariff Committee of 1875, who wrote as follows:

"The Committee think it more to the purpose to consider what proportion the praticular goods which have to meet Indian competition bear to the whole cotton import duty, and how far this competition justifies the demand for abolition of the entire duty which has been brought forward. The Indian mills can make Mule Twist up to 32s and Water Twist up to 20s; as also long Cloths, T, Cloths, Drills, Domestics, Jeans, and Sheeting. The prospect of the finer kinds of yarn and cloth being made with profit or success is notoriously so remote, and the enterprise so doubtful, that it is quite unnecessary to take it into present calculation. The duty levied in Bombay in 1873-74 upon the similar Manchester goods which have to stand the Indian competition was about two lakhs of rupees. If the total duty on such goods paid in all India be taken, though the mills beyond the Bombay Presidency are as yet comparatively unimportant, it would barely exceed four lakhs. The demand that because one class of goods, represented by four lakhs of duty in all India, has in one part of India to meet a local competition, the Government shall remit the remaining 77 lakhs which competition does not affect, appears to the Committee quite unreasonable, and it is unnecessary even to inquire whether the finances could afford the remission."

Manchester argues that the import duty is a tax upon the poor consumer; Mr. Sorabjee shews that it is a tax upon luxury, which very properly falls upon the rich. He says: "We import annually, in round figures, about 19 crores (say, nineteen millions sterling) worth of foreign cotton goods. The uninformed may be under the impression that by far the largest portion of this amount represents goods required by the mass of the Indian people for their every-day use. But this is not the case. Of these 19 crores' worth are imports of cotton manufactures of all kinds, 3 crores consist of bleached goods, 3 crores of coloured, dyed and printed goods, 2½ crores of yarns of all varieties, technically known as No. 40s and upwards, suited for native looms in the preparations of fine cloths, 3 crores of superior descriptions of grey piece-goods, and 7½ crores of other grey cloths." The first four out of these five items give a sum total of 11½ crores of rupees, and the writer remarks that the goods represented by that sum, with the addition of about one half the quantity included in the last and remaining item, after undergoing the process of dyeing or printing in the country, are consumed by the higher and the middle classes of people for their daily requirements, and by the poorer classes as articles of occasional use not subject to every-day wear and tear. For their daily use the mass of the people consume very little of foreign manufactured goods. The product of native handlooms from the cotton of the country has hitherto supplied the wants of the bulk of the population as regards cheap clothing. The competition of the cotton mills of India is more with the indigenous hand-loom than with Manchester, which owing to want of cheapness has always been unable, beyond an insignificant portion of its exports, to make way for its coarse cloths into India. Such being the case Manchester cannot justly complain that the import duty is protective in its operation or presses upon the poor.

Mr. Sorabjee contends that one-fourth of the import duty is paid by the subjects of the Native Princes, and that if the duty be repealed, it would afford a relief to the Native States, which they do not deserve. He has raised a most important question as to whether the Native States should not be called upon to contribute for the protection and advantages of civilized administration, which they derive from the Government of India. Mr. Sorabjee says: "Take the military expenditure: it amounts annually to the very large sum of 17 crores of rupees, towards which the Native States contribute scarcely one crore, while the contribution ought fairly to be 4½ crores. To this it may be answered that the Native States keep their own armies: but these armies, it is well known, with one or two exceptions, are practically useless, and upon the whole may be said to cause the British Government to saddle itself with a larger military expenditure than would perhaps be necessary if they had no existence. The force now permanently engaged in watching the armies of the Native States is not less than one-sixth part of the whole English garrison of India. The Railways and the Telegraph entail a net loss on British subjects at present of about 1½ crores per annum, which amount is a fraction only of what has been the cost in former years under the same heads. I believe that I am within the mark when I say that, since Railways and the Telegraph have been introduced into India, the total net deficits in connection with them, which British subjects have had to pay, amount to the enormous sum of 40 crores (say forty millions sterling) or one-third of the National Debt of British India. These great works of civilization have immensely benefited the entire country, but the burden of introducing and maintaining them falls not on the whole but on three-fourths of its people. The Native States have benefited by the Railways, they have found better markets for their produce, and their revenues have increased in consequence, but they have contributed nothing and still do not contribute anything, towards the outlay which has enabled them to obtain these gains. There are several other minor items of expenditure of the English Government applicable to the whole of India, but similarly paid by British subjects only. It is needless, however, here to go into details. To put the case in a few words, the annual expenditure of a general character of the British Government of India amounts to about 20 crores of rupees, or two fifths of the entire expenditure, which, instead of falling on all people alike, is contributed only by the subject of the Empress in the territories placed under her direct rule." The writer adds: "The military power of the British Government saves these rulers from the consequences of continuous strife with one another. The Gaekwar cannot attempt to drive away the Thakore of Bhownugger or the NaWab of Joonaghur from their dominions, and Scindia cannot take Bhurtpore from its present owner. Yet these principalities pay little for the expenditure which preserves them from being devoured by their stronger neighbours. These stronger neighbours likewise contribute but little towards the expenditure which has given respite to all India from periodical invasions of savage and merciless hordes from Central Asia. No Native Chief could be safe about himself, his dynasty, his territories, and his treasures, but for the large army maintained by the British Government, at enormous expense, on the North-West Frontier." This is a large question, which we are afraid will have to be considered by Government some day, but it cannot be denied that if the repeal of the cotton duties should lead to a remission of it to the Native States, it would be an unnecessary sacrifice of revenue. Mr. Sorabjee says that the views of the Finance Minister were "ill-considered" and "indiscreet," and we must confess that he is right.

THE NATIVE ARMY.

A VERY important despatch of the Secretary of State on the Native Army has been published. For some time past the attention of Government was occupied with the question as to how the efficiency of the Native Army could be maintained without increasing the number of European officers. The number of combatant officers now allotted to a regiment of Native infantry is 23, of whom seven are Europeans and 16 Natives, the number of rank and file amounting to 696. There seems to be no doubt, says the Secretary of State, that this number of European officers is ample in time of peace for the duties they are required to perform; whether it will be sufficient in time of war is a question upon which a remarkable difference of opinion exists among military men of the greatest experience. On the whole, the weight of authority, as well as of argument, appears to Lord Salisbury to be on the side of those who contend that the present organization of the Indian Army is calculated to furnish a sufficient reserve of officers for the ordinary exi-

gencies of field service. Besides, in time of necessity it will be in the power of the Government to sanction such a temporary increase as would supply a reserve of European officers more readily available, by drawing either upon the officers employed upon duties other than regimental, upon those on furlough, or upon those with regiments left in garrison. Thus the most important question of the officering of the Native Army has been decided by Her Majesty's Government. With regard to the Native portion of the commissioned grades, Lord Salisbury remarks, "I cannot doubt but that under a new and improved system of selection and training the Native officers of the army will prove themselves worthy of the confidence placed in them, and of the improved position assigned to them." In 1872, the Duke of Argyll made some inquiries respecting the measures that had been adopted up to that time, since 1857, in connexion with the selection and promotion of Native officers, consequent upon the change that had passed over their position and duties. The replies received did not indicate any marked improvement upon, and but little change of any kind from, the former system. Lord Salisbury says, "I am aware that in the Bengal Army a great advance has been made, under the personal influence of the late Commander-in-Chief, in the instruction and training of Native officers and non-commissioned officers; and I feel sure that Sir F. Haines will follow his predecessor's action in this very important point. I would suggest, however, that the attention of the several Commanders-in-Chief be called to the subject—that they be urged to exercise special watchfulness over the Native officers, and to take every opportunity of directing the attention of commandants of regiments to their position and duties, and to the importance of their giving to their Native Officers the utmost encouragement, confidence, and support." The Secretary of State entertains the most liberal opinion on the subject of the employment of native gentlemen in the commissioned grades of the army. His Lordship says: "It seems to me that such measure adopted at first to a limited extent, but recognizing an important principle of action on the part of the Government, might be expected to exercise a beneficial effect of a very marked character upon the Native Army generally, and upon the class of Native commissioned officers in particular. The selection and appointment of a few Native gentlemen of good family, of approved loyalty and of good education, to hold the position of Native commissioned officer, with the regular army could not fail, especially if they had the further claim of being sons of distinguished Native officers, to promote a feeling of professional pride and self-respect among the other members of the same class, and to enhance the dignity and importance of their position. In making such selections it will be necessary that certificates of physical and intellectual fitness, as well as of moral conduct, should, in all cases, be required. This course has, I believe, been laid down with respect to the few direct appointments of this nature recently made. Further, I would observe that in carrying out this measure due regard should be paid to the interests and just expectations of the old noncommissioned officers." At present the commissions are however generally given to old soldiers, who have risen from the ranks or who have had a hereditary connection with the army. Of course they deserve sympathy and encouragement, but their exclusive employment does not meet the great object of Government to find a career for the cadets of those martial families in the country, who had in times past distinguished themselves on the field of battle and who covet a military career. It is of the utmost importance to enlist these men in the army. What inducement does the Government offer to the cadets of these families? They fine away in silence, and their discontent may breed mischief. If in Madras and Bombay there are not men fit to command regiments, we do not see why competent persons should not be imported from Bengal. The question is of the greatest political importance, and Lord Salisbury has viewed it most liberally. We hope the Government of India will second him in the same liberal spirit.

THE REVISION OF SCHOOL-BOOKS.

IN our last we gave the substance of the Resolution of the Government of India on the subject of the revision of school-books. The object of the Viceroy, in appointing a Committee on the subject, we stated, was two-fold, 1stly, to work into an harmonious whole the various measures adopted by the several local Governments for the selection of text-books for schools, and 2ndly, to carry the enquiry further, with a view to the production of vernacular text-books on such subjects as law, jurisprudence, the principles of evidence, and other similar departments of an educational course, adapted for the training of aspirants to official employment or public life under Government. By appointing this Committee Lord Lytton has redeemed his pledge made in his recent University address, but we do not clearly understand the ultimate scope of the labors of this Committee. We observe that delegates of the education department of the several Provinces have been invited to attend the Committee, but it needs be borne in mind that the education department has no control whatever upon the selection of subjects and books for higher instruction. This function is exercised by the several Universities, and surely it is not intended to supercede those bodies in this respect. Whatever decision the Committee may arrive at it will not certainly be binding upon the Senates of these Universities. The Committee may suggest, but the Universities must decide, and though the latter will of course attach due weight to the suggestions of such an influential Committee, they will not be bound to adopt them. We do not therefore see what practical good this Committee will do. The several Universities may not like to run in one groove; they may have their own likes and dislikes, and it will not be advisable to tie them under a hard and fast rule, nor can they be so tied down under the law, which gives them perfect freedom of discussion and action. When we heard Lord Lytton express his views on University texts, we thought his Lordship would give his own suggestions to the Calcutta University in his capacity of Chancellor. But he has now delegated his own function to the Committee, but if a Committee at Simla would serve the purpose, why not a Committee of the University, which we understand has already been appointed, and has been holding its sittings since January last. Then the Government of India has no control over the Universities of Madras and Bombay, though it has of course a right to make suggestions as any other person or body has to those Universities. But as we have said above the decision of the Committee appointed by the Government of India will not be binding upon the Universities. Then again we doubt whether it is desirable to put all the Indian Universities on a dead level as to the choice of books. The Indian Universities are an experiment, and in our opinion it would conduce to their healthy development, if each were left to pursue its own line; there would then be room for comparison and correction. The same remarks apply to text-books for the schools or lower institutions. Of course as regards these schools the decision of the Committee appointed by the Government of India will be binding upon the local Governments, but Lord Lytton in his University address did not speak of the text-books in use in the schools but in the colleges. There is no reason why the local Governments should not be allowed to exercise their own discretion in this matter. They have appointed local Committees, which have furnished lists of books for the guidance of heads of schools, district Committees and Inspectors. It is not clear why their labors should be thrown away for the sake of an ideal uniformity. But whatever the Simla Committee may do we hope it will not encourage the mere art of book-making. Some of the educational officers of Bengal, who are respected for their learning, ability, and sympathy with the people, have laid themselves open to grave reproach by lending themselves to the trade of book-making. The Government itself provoked strong criticisms by allowing them to mix themselves up in trade of this kind. We hope the Simla Committee will see that their labors may not eventuate in an interference with free trade in the supply of books. By all means let good selections be made, but let not a monopoly be given to favoured officers. If books especially adapted to Indian youths be wanted, the books compiled by the School-book Society are eminently suited for that purpose,

The second part of the scope of the Simla Committee is still less intelligible. We have not much faith in the doctrine put forth that vernacular books on law, jurisprudence, principles of evidence, will fulfil the object aimed at by Lord Lytton for the employment of natives in the higher offices of the State. For subordinate appointments vernacular education may do, but the aspirant to high office should in our humble opinion always possess a good and liberal English education. Unless the mind of the Indian is saturated with Western education and culture he cannot be expected to take a proper or creditable part in the English system of administration. As for text-books in the vernacular language, different provinces are at different stages of improvement and development, and a uniform standard for all the Provinces would simply retard progress. As the Bengal Government in its letter to the Government of India consenting to the deputation of Mr. Tawney to Simla says:

"At the same time the Lieutenant Governor desires to represent that any measure which may be prescribed for general observance in regard to the selection of text-books will possibly be found unsuitable for adoption in Bengal. After a careful consideration of the subject, the Government of Bengal has adopted the following arrangement. An independent Central Committee has been appointed to draw up a list of approved and meritorious works in each of the subjects of study, and it is then left to the local school Committees to select from this list such works as they think best for use in their districts. Vernacular authors in Bengal are numerous, and if text-books upon any subjects are wanted, the want is sure to be supplied as soon as it is known, and no patronage or encouragement on the part of Government is ordinarily required; this system which has so far been found to work well in Bengal may perhaps be unsuited to the circumstances of other provinces, and for this reason the Lieutenant Governor would deprecate the drawing of any hard-and-fast line in dealing with the question."

We entirly concur. It is observable that it is not quite clear whether the object of the Simla Committee is simply to confine their attention to law books, for the words "other similar departments" may be made to include any thing. The extension of the enquiry to vernacular books has already caused much alarm among authors. We cannot conclude without remarking that the absence of the native element in the Committee is much to be regretted, particularly when the subject of vernacular text-books is to be taken into consideration. Distinguished educationists like Dr. Rajendralala Mitra, Babu Bhudev Mookerjea, Raja Shivapersad, Rao Saheb Vishwanath Mandalikh, and similar representatives from the different provinces, ought to be, if not too late, associated with the Committee.

Since the above was in type we have been informed that the object of the Simla Committee is not to interfere with free trade in the supply of school-books, nor to supercede the Universities. The Committee will make general recommendations on points of systems to be communicated to the Universities and local Governments differing according to requirements of different provinces. As for vernacular text-books on law &c., we are told that they are not intended for Rengal, but for backward provinces. On this point we may say something again.

DUTT'S MATERIA MEDICA OF THE HINDUS.

ROYLE, in his "Essay on the Antiquity of Hindu Medicine," very satisfactorily demonstrated the remote age at which the people of this country reduced the healing art into a science, and brought a large number of vegetable, animal and mineral substances into use for the purpose of relieving human pain and suffering, no other nation on the face of the earth at the time had done any thing near as much. The Hindus were the first to divide the

science into, two branches one comprising Surgery, and the other practice of medicine; and eight centuries ago writers on Hindu medicine frequently assigned particular duties to the surgeons whom they named *Dhvanantariyas*. This will appear worthy of special note when we call to mind the fact that in Europe the leach and the barber had not risen to the rank of surgeons even in the middle of the 15th century A. C. The Dhwanantariyas received their name from *dhanus* "a bow," because they cured wounds inflicted in warfare; but in the present day the distinction has been lost sight of; and Dhwanantari is called the founder of medical science. Nor was the success of the Indian medical practitioners even at a very early period by any means limited. These practitioners boldly tackled with many awful diseases, and resorted to medicines which extorted the respect of their neighbours; and some of the nations of the west were proud to follow in their footsteps. Dr. Royle's essay was, however, of purely antiquarian interest, and did not attempt to give even a sketch of the condition of Hindu medicine before the commencement of the Christian era. Hasseler's translation of Susruta was better adapted for this purpose; but being in Latin, it found a very limited circulation, and the English public derived very little advantage from it. Next followed Dr. Wise's "Commentary on the Hindu System of Medicine" in which was given a detailed and pretty accurate description of the Anatomy, Surgery and Pathology as current among the people of this country. As the result of laborious research by an able scholar and distinguished physician, it comprised every thing that could be wished in a faithful picture of those branches of medical science; but it was sadly deficient in two respects. It did not show what was ancient and what modern; and it quoted no authority to show what portions of the work were taken from the writings of the Hindus, and what were the results of the author's own experience, observation, and inferences. We may, on the authority of the learned doctor, accept his statements to be accurate, but, in the total absence of dates and quotations, we cannot make use of them for historical purposes. The Hindu sciences of Anatomy, Surgery and Pathology, moreover, having been formulated more than two thousand and five hundred years ago, are now out of date, and their only interest is of an antiquarian and historical character: for practical purposes—for adding to the resources of modern practitioners—they are utterly useless. This cannot be predicated of Materia Medica as it is still of vital importance, and regarding it the shortcomings of Dr. Wise's book have been supplied by the work now under notice. It makes a great advance in this respect. It treats of a subject which is still valuable for practical purposes. No country on earth is so rich in herbs and simples as India, and it gives us a succinct and lucid account of a great number of them, which may yet be utilized to much advantage both from a sanitary and an economic point of view; it describes all the various compounds which have proved to be of immense value in the treatment of diseases; and it quotes authorities in support of every statement; so that every European physician can judge for himself and bring into use whatever he might think likely to be of importance. The drugs described have been all carefully examined, identified, and not often unanalysed, and none therefore need be under any apprehension in using them. The labour which Babu Udoychand Dutt has undergone in this branch of his undertaking has been immense. Several thousands of specimens had to be examined and identified, and he devoted two years to the task, with the valuable aid of Drs. King and Kurz, and of the resources of the Imperial Botanical Garden at Sibpur. He availed himself also of the assistance of some of the ablest native physicians of Calcutta in pratically working out the various processes followed in preparing compound medicines and medicated oils and pomades which deservedly enjoy such high reputation in this country.

The book is divided into three parts; the first, treating of mineral medicines; the second, of vegetables; and the third of animal substances used in medicine. The Hindus were the first to resort to minerals as medicines; they boldly compounded arsenic and other violent poisons for the cure of diseases; and the list given by Babu Udoychand Dutt shows that in this respect they went far ahead of all other nations of antiquity. Though chemistry was unknown as a science in their time, they were not unequal to the work of carrying on many processes of distillation, sublimation, oxidation, and reduction whereby crude minerals and metals were rendered fit for use. Mercury does not seem to have been in use as a medicine in very ancient times; but in the middle ages it was very extensively employed, and the qualities of its two chlorides were well known and noted. The second part of the book is the longest, and is likely to prove the most useful if the sleeves of the Medical College would apply themselves to the trial of the drugs named, either as substitutes for European drugs which are inaccessible to the people at large, or as supplementary resources to the British pharmacopœa. The third, though the shortest is not without interest, as it shows that in their search for remedial agents the Hindus left nothing untried which in any way promised success. Even after taking arsenic and realgar from the mineral kingdom, and aconite, nux vomica and datura from the vegetable, the step to cobra venom was a formidable one, but they were not deterred by any such consideration, and thousands have been saved from untimely death by the judicious administration of that dreadful poison. Sanskrit medical works contain several recipes for preparing the venom for use, and Babu Udoychand Dutt has quoted two of them, one a paste and the other a pill. The former was made by mixing equal parts of mercury, sulphur, prepared tin, aconite and cobra poison, and then soaking the powder so made successively in the bile of the rohi fish, wild boar, peacock, buffalo, and goat. The dose of this pillmass was as much as could be taken up on the point of a needle, whence its name *suchika bharana*. The effect of this composition in restoring the pulse even in the last stage of coma was wonderful, and the medicine was not without reason for a time held in high estimation. On the whole Babu Udoychunder Dutt's book is a valuable accession to the Anglo-Indian medical library, and no physician in the country who wishes to add to his stock of our medical resources should be without it.

LATEST NEWS AND NOTES.

WE HEAR that a Bill will shortly be introduced to sanction the scheme of appellate benches in the Mofussil recommended by Mr. Eden. The financial part of the scheme we believe has been approved by the Government of India; a formal legal sanction is now necessary.

THE British Indian Association have submitted a Memorial to His Excellency the Viceroy against the Public Works Cess Bill passed by the Bengal Council praying that His Excellency will be pleased to withhold his assent to the Bill.

WE UNDERSTAND that on Saturday last the Faculty of Arts met to frame rules for the admission of female candidates to the University Examinations in Arts. After some amusing discussions, in which the theory of equality between man and woman was sternly maintained, the subject was referred to a Sub-Committee. There were, we are informed, some not very creditable interpellations regarding the nomination of members to the Sub-Committee, but we will not allude to them.

WE HAVE received a copy of the new Indian Registration Act (Act III of 1877) published by Messrs. Thacker Spink & Co. It is very well got up, and is supplemented by a full and complete index. We only wish that the compiler had given the rules and orders of Government upon the previous Act and the rulings of the High Court upon it, which would apply *pro tanto* to the present Act.

WE PUBLISH in another column a letter from Dr. Rajendralala Mitra to the Registrar of the Calcutta University on the subject of the Entrance Standard. The points mooted in that letter are so important that we hope they will not be summarily set aside by the Senate. The prospects of high English education in the country ought not to be marred for the sake of saving the credit of College professors or the labor of University Examiners.

THE GOVERNMENT of Bengal we understand has called upon the Collectors of Districts to furnish it with an estimate of increased stamp revenue, which they may expect from the working of the Land Registration Act. We expect a large increase in the Orissa, Chittagong and Tirhoot districts. Of course the estimate which we gave two weeks back was a mere speculation, but the information which we continue to receive shews that the additio expected will be very considerable. The following return of the Collector of Cuttack shews how stamp revenue is coming in in that district under the Land Registration Act:

	March 1876	April 1876	March 1877	April 1877
Ad. C. Fees	... 7607-8	7049-8	13,326	33031
Gl. Stamp	... 1402-8	1615	1927-8	2375-8

Thus there has been an increase of Rs. 33,000 in the district of Cuttuck alone in two months compared with the stamp receipts of the corresponding period. On referring to Mr. Mill's report on the Orissa settlement we find that there are no less than 277,925, rent or revenue-free holdings, that is to say in Cuttuck 149,449, Pooree 46,803, and Balasore 81,673, and giving according to Mr. Reynolds' calculation three sharers to each holding, we have a total of 852,805, and eight annas stamp for application for each share would yield a revenue of Rs. 416,400, for revenue-free lands in the district of Orissa alone. And yet the Government estimates that the total increase of the stamp revenue under the Land Registration Act for Bengal, Behar and Orissa will not amount to more than four or five lacs!

WE HAVE received the following telegram from Simla:

Simlah, May 11.—Fuller papers gazetted, including High Court's collective letter, Chief Justice's stronger letter. Secretary of State's two despatches, and Viceroy's orders. Viceroy spontaneously remits Leeds' penalty, the interests of public justice being vindicated, and mentioning the general high character, zeal, and ability borne by Leeds. First despatch reviewing Courts' arguments, shows the cause of misunderstanding. If Government had censured Leeds, not considering the fatal issue, orders could not be upheld. I do not see how any such construction can be put upon your words. You confine yourself to those parts of the Magistrate's duty which undoubtedly form a matter of discretion, *viz*, resolution to decide summarily and to award nominal amount of fine. Upon those points I agree with you; thinking Leeds having descretion was bound so to exercise it as to discourage the exercise of violence to servants and to uphold in public mind the sacredness of human life. He exercised it in a manner likely to bring about exactly opposite results, and in so doing became justly obnoxious. Your censure next notices evidence, and Leeds' good character, and says inadequate condemnation of misconduct such as that of which Mr. Fuller was guilty, is likely, especially in India, to be attended with great public mischief, and, therefore, I think that you were fully justified in severely noticing Mr. Leeds' treatment of the case. Despatch ends with warm sympathy with the Viceroy's motives. Second despatch states Lord Northbrook initiated the proceedings and decides question of Viceroy's power, though not raised by the case, as the censure referred to purely executive functions. Indian Judges hold office during Her Majesty's pleasure. Therefore Queen may dismiss, and may indicate conduct, which, if persisted in, may incur dismissal. Viceroy possesses Queen's power, subject to taking Queen's pleasure. Any interference with purely judicial functions is only justified by extreme necessity. Viceroy has not so interfered in the Fuller case.

We reserve comments till we receive the *Gazette Extraordinary*. In the meantime we venture to express and hope that our contemporaries both English and Native will throw a veil over the angry feelings, which were excited on the both sides by the Fuller Resolution. Lord Lytton has done his duty, and our gratitude is due to him for his manly vindication of the interests of humanity and justice.

WE CONFESS we cannot sympathize with the attitude which the leading journals of London have assumed towards Lord Lytton. They have taken up three points against His Lordship, 1stly the Imperial Assemblage, 2ndly, the Budget, and 3rdly, the Frontier policy. With regard to the first the moment we heard of famine in Bombay and Madras, we urged the propriety of postponing the Assemblage, but it was whispered that the Assemblage was the idea of a much higher personage, and that Lord Lytton was merely the executant of the higher will. As regards the second point LordLytton certainly made a mistake in talking so complacently about the necessity and good policy of repealing the cotton duties, but in this as in many other matters he seems to be too much in the hands of Sir John Strachey, which we regret. If the English press really wishes well of India, it ought to guard against the wide diffusion of Stracheyism in the administration of India. As for the frontier policy Lord Lytton is on the two horns of a dilemma. He finds that Russia is working hard to estrange the Ameer of Cabul from the Government of India, and it is his duty to protect British interests. But the gist of the attack of the London Press is that Lord Lytton has been too frank and communicative in his later utterances—His Lordship has been trying

to win confidence by showing confidence. Is this a fault? None knows better than the London journalists that confidence begets confidence, and surely the Indians and Anglo-Indians are not so far removed from the pale of civilization as not to deserve the confidence of their Ruler.

WE HAVE received a copy of the *Banner of Light*, which contains a review of Babu Pearychand Mittra's essay on the Psychology of the Aryans by Mr. A. E. Giles. We hope to give extracts from it in an early issue. Mr. Giles has written a letter to Babu Pearychand Mittra, in which he speaks very highly of the essay. Mr. Giles thus writes about Aryan Psychology:

"A copy of the *Banner of Light* containing that article I have deposited in the Post Office directed to you. I recognise India as the birth-place of *true religion* which in my Banner of Light article, I indicate is a state of consciousness existing when the soul is withdrawn or *drawn back* from the purviews of the senses. Like most Christians I was bred and brought up as a superstitionist. The writings of A. J. Davis and the Bhagabit Gita gave to me a clue to find the sanctuary of God, within and not without me. I find that Jesus also had discovered and taught true religion. But how grossly do his professed followers misconceive him and his doctrines! More than seventy-five years ago my father and grandfathers were captains of American vessels, and sailed to and traded in the East Indies and not improbably in Calcutta. I never before reading your pamphlet expected to have occasion to address any one in that far distant land where my father visited—your learned and valuable contribution to religious literature has led me to write this note and to express my thanks to you—with great respect."

THE MEHTER DIFFICULTY in Calcutta has not yet been solved. The Municipality has not yet been able to secure a full complement of men, notwithstandig the hard exertions it is making, but it is doing its best to do the work with the staff it has already organized. But the work as a matter of course is done not satisfactorily. The Municipal mehters are not able to visit the houses even once a week. Much complaint prevails, and people ask how do the municipal authorities reconcile this state of things with the requirement of the law that night-soil shall be removed every twenty-four hours. The muddle in which the Municipal executive find themselves is entirely of their own creation. They did not foresee the contingency which has arisen, nor take any steps to secure the co-operation and confidence of the people. There is a vague impression in the public mind that the Municipal establishment will be more expensive than the present private establishment, and hence we fear the distrust and discontent. If the Municipality had fixed a scale of rates first, shewing that the cost would be less than the present as it ought to be, the people we feel persuaded would have gladly supported the charge. But it went to work in haste and without sufficient forethought. There is, however, yet time to mend matters. We observe that on a requisition the Chairman has convened a special general meeting for Saturday next for the consideration of the subject.

THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA seems to be more hard upon the Madras Government than upon the Bombay Government with regard to famine administration. Sir Richard Temple is of opinion that the main cause of the failure of task work in Madras is "that the Public Works Department in each of the distressed districts is not sufficiently employed (indeed is sometimes hardly employed at all) in the tasking,—an affair which is of all affairs the very one which it is most competent to manage, and which can be thoroughly managed by it alone." The system is different in Bombay, where, says the Government of India in its despatch to the Secretary of State, the plan of tasking the relief labourers under a settled departmental system by professional establishments, specially trained for the business, has been so advanced, that out of 287,760 persons on the relief works in that Presidency, 259,057 are worked under the Public Works Department, and only 28,703 are under Civil officers; in the Madras Presidency, out of 716,507 in all, there are not more than 83,000 under the Public Works Department, the remainder, 633,507, being under Civil officers. But we cannot understand how the Government of India can blame the Madras Government in this matter. Sir Richard Temple was in Madras from the middle of January, and if he saw that the Public Works Department had not been sufficiently utilized in Madras, he ought to have brought this fact to the notice of the local Government and the Government of India. He was the Delegate of the Government of India, and whatever defects there were, he ought to have immediately reported them to the Government of India.

SIR RICHARD TEMPLE before leaving Madras recorded a minute on Dr. Cornish's report on the insufficiency of food and wage. Sir Richard says that "medico-chemical dicta are uncertain," and this we see when doctors disagree. But he has practically conceded all that Dr. Cornish had recommended. He writes: "His (Dr. Cornish) previous objections appear to have been diminished by the granting of the wages on Sundays as well as week-days, and by the granting of a small allowance for the support of the young children of persons employed on the works. I had myself always contemplated that the reduced wage should be allowed on Sundays. As regards the very young children, their case did not at first suggest itself for consideration, as all children, of 7 years and upwards were admitted to relief. But as soon as the case of the children under 7 years of age was brought to my notice, I recommended that they also should receive a small allowance. I found however that this had been already ordered by the Madras Government.' So a further discussion of the subject is unnecessary.

WE TAKE from the despatch of the Government of India to the Secretary of State the following return of relief in the distressed districts of Madras and Bombay, and Mysore:

In Madras	702,923	on relief works.
	292,325	charitably relieved.
In Bombay	211,000	on relief works.
	77,700	charitably relieved.
In Mysore	59,701	on relief works.
	68,641	charitably relieved.

Last week's season reports show that there was a good fall of rain in parts of Bellary, Madura and Tinnevelly, and showers in Kurnool, Tanjore, Coimbatore and Salem and in most of the Bombay districts, as well as in the western districts of Mysore.

WE LATELY drew attention to a despatch of the Court of Directors enjoining a considerate treatment of native employes of Government. A case has been brought to our notice, which shews what spirit actuates some of our departmental heads in the treatment of their native subordinates We are informed that the Commissariat Examiner has recommended the discharge of his native clerks, including a Christian, wholesale, not that they are incompetent to perform their duties, but that they are considered by him not qualified to perform some higher duties, to which they are not accustomed. Some of these men have been in the service for 15, 20, and 29 years, and they are to be turned adrift because the head of the office considers them incompetent to discharge some new and unknown duties. If public establishments were revised on this principle, we do not know how many persons would be considered fit to hold their appointments. We are told that the Controller of Military Accounts has applied to Government for authority to deal with the men in the best way he might think fit. We cannot believe that the Government will give its assent to this heartless proposal, which would be nothing less than a *carte blanche* to him to thow adrift so many old servants, who have faithfully served the State for so many years with the approbation of the previous heads of the office.

IN NOTICING the report on the ravages of cholera in the cyclone-stricken districts in our issue of the 2nd ultimo we remarked that "such rapid and widespread devastations by cholera are almost unknown in the history of this scourge." The further report published by the Government of Bengal on cholera in the districts of Chittagong and Noakhally gives a painful confirmation to our statement. It appears that no less than 62,571 persons have been carried off in the two districts of Chittagong and Noakhally in the course of five months, in November, 13,207, December 21,038, January, 16,697, February, 8752, March, 2317. The Lieutenant Governor "deeply deplores the terrible effects of this outbreak, which have resulted it is believed in a mortality unprecedented even in the annals of cholera." The question is as we remarked last month, whether the Government did all that could have been done to arrest the ravages of the disease. We find that the total mortality in two months, November and December, was 34,345, or more than half of the aggregate deaths, and the number of doctors employed during that period was only 18, that is to say 12 in November and 6 in December, and yet we are told that "all possible assistance was afforded." It could not be denied that the Government did not act with sufficient energy in the beginning of this calamity.

A SCANDAL COMES to us from Durbhanga. We give the facts as we have received them. Babu Denonath Sen, Executive Engineer, was lately deputed to Durbhanga to examine and check the works of Mr. Stevens, Superintending Engineer, Durbhanga Raj. He was doing his work to the satisfaction of his official superiors when he was suddenly taken ill; the native Assistant Surgeon at the station, under whose treatment he placed himself, advised him to take rest, and he did not go to his office for two or three days. Somebody reported to Mr. Billings, Deputy Examiner of Public Works accounts, that the Babu was *not* really ill, and he thereupon accompanied by Major Money, Manager, Durbhanga Raj, called at the house of the Babu to make a personal enquiry about him; on being told by a servant that the Babu was not well and was sleeping in the zenana, Major Money went away, and so did Mr. Billings. But somehow or other Mr. Billings' bile was not appeased, and after a short time he called again with the Civil Surgeon, Dr. Macdonnell, and insisted upon their seeing the Babu. The servant replied that the Babu was still sleeping and that his wife was with him. Notwithstanding the remonstrances of the servant, both the sahebs rushed into the zenana, and wanted to break open the door of the room where the Babu was sleeping, but the servant still protested that his mistress was in the room, and then they desisted. Babu Denonath, justly indignant at the trespass committed upon his house, and the high handed manner in which he was threatened, applied to the Magistrate for summons against Mr. Billings and the Civil Surgeon. The latter being a brother of the Magistrate, we are told, the Babu could not get a single local pleader to file his application, and if a Mozufferpore pleader had not dropped by chance, the Babu could not have had legal assistance without importing it from some other district. Let the reader note the condition of things in the Mufusil—an aggrieved person cannot get a local pleader to file an application because the complaint is made against a brother of the district Magistrate! In the meantime the matter was reported to Government by the Superintending Engineer, who strongly supported the Babu, and under instructions from Government we hear both Mr. Billings and the Civil Surgeon made a suitable apology to the Babu and the charge was withdrawn. Thus the scandal has been nipped in the bud, but will no further notice be taken of the conduct of Mr. Billings and the Civil Surgeon? Mr. Billings had no official authority over Babu Denonath, and what business had he to meddle with him? If he thought that as a public servant he owed a duty to Government, he might have reported the Babu to the Superintending Engineer, his immediate superior. Then what business had he and the Civil Surgeon to force themselves into a gentleman's zenana? The Englishman considers his house a castle, but these Englishmen evidently forgot the wise maxim of their country. Babu Denonath Sen is well known in the service; he was the first Civil Engineering graduate of the Calcutta University, and received two gold medals; he has steadily worked his way up in the service and is we believe very highly thought of by his official superiors; Mr. Billings could not have been ignorant of the position and character of the Babu, and yet he invaded him in his own house when lying sick as if he had committed some felony. We do hope that due

notice of this wholly unprovoked outrage will be taken by His Honor the Lieutenant Governor.

A CORRESPONDENT thus writes to us from Cuttack about the Irrigation Bill:

"Mr. Ravenshaw's corrolary "that the irrigation works were for the purpose of providing irrigation as well as protection and drainage to the whole of the areas to which the Rill was intended to apply"—is another fallacy bywhich he means to blindfold the public. It is well known that no irrigation project could stand or outline without drainage channels and double line of embankments; in the agreement between the Secretary of State and the defunct Orissa Irrigation Company clauses were inserted to this effect, but these protective works were meant more for the canals than for the safety of the country—granted that they may as well protect the district from flood, but where is the money to come for the construction of all these works? Will the poor mouse of a Bill brought forth after so much labour bring in thet in for excavating river-like drainage channels and raising hillocks of embankments throughout the country? Has any one of these been undertaken yet? Then again, the proposed *Knakhai* drainage channel has been abandoned as an unscientific scheme, the bed of the *Chilka* lake has been continually rising and the country won't be drained by an outlet joined to it. But as I say where is the money to come from for excavating drainage channels, the crore and half already expended barely sufficed to cut three canals, with distributaries in a very small portion of the district. But there is another question pending along with this, in the Orissa Irrigation Scheme and the agreement above referred to the main spring appears to be the lake-like reservoirs, which were proposed to be excavated in the higher or upper valley of the Mohaandi as store for supplying the precious fluid throughout the year. all these grand canals, namely the High level the Kendrapara and the Taldanga canals,—for excepting the Mahanadi, all these rivers, the Brahmani, Bytarany, Salindi, Burabalang, Subarnarekha &c., are like the Cossye of very short course and have small-catch basins. But the excavation of lake-like reservoirs in the upper valley of the Mahanadi is fraught with great danger. Captain Harrison's proposal converting the Banki State into a resoirvoir was pronounced by every competent authority to be chimerical. Mr Cockburn the Commissioner and Superintendent of the Tributary Mahals wrote at the time that "in the event of the proposition being carried out, the effect will be disastrous not to Banki only but also the adjoining Tributary Mahals of Khandpara, Tigiria, and Baramba." So much for these proposed reservoirs. The one now completed between the *Narage* and the Jobra *anicut* barely suffices to irrigate the area through which these three canals have been cut, will it be a sufficient store to fill the High Level canal from Cuttack Chandwar to Uluberia supposing the proposed reservoirs are not fraught with danger, but I reiterate where is the money to come from to excavate them. To borrow Mr. Buckland's figure on the Road Cess they want to shoe an elephant foot with a horse shoe. If they collect the irrigation cess without expending it for two hundred years, then I think all that is required for the Orissa Project will be complete namely the excavation of the drainage channels and the reservoirs, the construction of the embankment, the extension of the High Lavel Canal to Uluberia. &c. &c. &c. The money to be raised by the act will barely keep the body and soul of a band of engineers together for repairs and timely small extensions of the three canals, of this district. But *qui bono* I say?"

"The following is extracted from the "statement exhibiting the moral and material progress of India during the year 1872-73 and presented to the House of Commons pursuant to Act of Parliament." The concluding remarks on Irrigation in Orissa, are as follow:—

"The available supply is even now out of proportion to the demand and there is a disposition only to resort to irrigation when the rain fails. The Company asked for a rate of Rs. 5 per acre which was refused by the cultivators, the Company then lowered the rate, but the ryots still refused the water. It was again lowered, and is now Rupee 1 per acre, only 14.740 acres are irrigated in Orissa, and there is great difficulty in collecting the water-rate. The assessments were disputed at every step and howling mobs followed the Canal officials representing their grievances. There is indeed, a strong feeling that the ryots were charged for water-rates when Banks burst and the inundation damaged their crops. Demand after demand had to be abandoned and finally the net income in Orissa on account of irrigation for 1871-72 was only £1,772, out of an original demand for £12.982. The Ooryas are slow and conservative, but at the same time *shrewd and suspicious*, and the Lieutenant Governor considers that they must not be harassed by changes and that the water rate must be settled for a period *of five years* at least. This has been done, the water being supplied, on written application at the rate of Rupee 1 per acre, which rate is not to be altered for five years."

In fact the guarantee of Sir George Campbell will expire in 1878-79, is it fair to break it now? But the mischief is about the uniform high rate of Rs. 2 per acre which is proposed to levy upon the zemindars. I know every inch of the country, the last Revenue Settlement rate upon indifferent or 5th class land was between 2 as. and 5 as. per acre merely—irrigate these sandry and sterile tracts; with canal water, and increase their fructifying quality—is the mandate of Government—the *Urya Chassa* does not know what is scientific manuring—he has not guano from the West Indies to break the stubborns ness of his paternal acres—even if it be brought to his door where will be find the wherewithal to purchase it?—and he is to pay Rs. 2 per acre as irrigation cess Forsooth he will be sold off *pos* when the irrigation cess will be imposed upon him!

THE FOLLOWING is the latest war intelligence:

London 12th May.—In the Commons the debate on Mr. Gladstone's resolutions continues. The majority of the Conservatives urge upon the Government a strict neutrality. The Liberals are divided, some being favorable to the dismemberment of Turkey, whilst others disagree with Mr. Gladstone.

The Turkish account that the Russians unsuccessfully attempted to throw a bridge across the Danube at Reni, and were defeated, is entirely unconfirmed. The latest advices state that artillery fighting along the Danube continues, and that the Russian batteries at Ibrailia have exploded and sunk a Turkish Ironclad with 200 men.

Bucharest, 11th May During to-day's sitting of the Roumanian Chamber of Deputies, a resolution was adopted declaring the ties between Turkey and Roumania severed, and authorising the Government to secure the independence of Roumania.

LOCAL.

THE ENTRANCE STANDARD.

FROM

RAJA RAJENDRALALA MITRA, BAHADUR LL. D.

To

C. H. TAWNEY ESQ.
Registrar of the Calcutta University,
Dated, Wanicktollah,
CALCUTTA, *3rd May* 1877.

SIR.—With reference to the remarks made by me at the last meeting of the Senate I desire to invite the attention of the Syndicate to the propriety of withdrawing the instructions alleged, in the Report of the Syndicate for 1876-7, to "have been issued to the Examiners for 1877 to require from candidates for the ensuing Entrance Examination a high degree of accuracy in composition."

2. It is not to be supposed that by the order in question the Syndicate wished to imply that at the last and former examinations there was any want of care on the part of the Examiners to insist on accuracy of composition up to the standard fixed, and the conclusion therefore becomes inevitable that a *higher* standard of accuracy is now desired than before. If so, apart from the impropriety and the illegality of the Syndicate's raising the standard without the knowledge and sanction of the Senate, the question is of grave importance, and requires mature consideration.

3. Under the rule now in force "Candidates are expected to be well acquainted with English as written in the present day, in its simpler forms; they must not only understand the grammatical structure of the language, but be able to write with considerable idiomatic accuracy." The meaning of this rule is governed by the words "simpler forms," and considerable idiomatic accuracy," and also by the fact that two subsequent examinations (the F. A. and B. A.) follow at which "a greater idiomatic accuracy," in English composition is required. But the governing powers are weak, or at least not well defined, and there seems to be considerable difference of opinion among heads of Schools and Colleges and the Examiners as to what is really meant by the rule. At the Entrance Examination of 1875 out of a total of 2373 candidates only 838 passed, and 1535 failed. Every one of the candidates had passed a previous examination and obtained a certificate from the head of his school or college, or from an Inspector of Schools, testifying that he had reasonable prospect of passing, and the result shewed that those who gave the certificates failed to make a right guess in two cases out of every three. Now as those who gave the certificates were, in most instances, head-masters who were perfectly familiar with the acquirements of their pupils, and fully cognisant of the nature of the ordeal (in some instances men of such high standing as Mr. Sutcliffe, Rev. Jardine and Mr. Croft were the givers of the certificates) it is difficult to concieve that they exercised less care and diligence in conducting the examinations to ascertain the qualifications of the candidates than the University Examiners, and the only way in which the difficulty can be solved is to suppose that the rule was differently understood by the two parties concerned. The result of the last year's examination was somewhat better, but not to such an extent as to show that they have come to a mutual understanding on the subject. It is of course not to be expected that the examinations by heads of schools and by University examiners will always lead to the same results; but the discordance now obtaining is not what it should be.

4. In the General Report on Public Instruction in Bengal for 1875-76," Mr. Sutcliffe says, "the failure was ascribed by my predecessors *firstly*, to novelty in the style of the English examination; *secondly*, to the laxity of which headmasters were guilty in promoting unfit boys to the upper classes of schools. His Honor was unwilling to assign much importance to the first of these causes, but it is nevertheless true that the University returns of the last examination shew a large and rapid increase in the numbers of failures in English. Comparing it with the other fatal subject, mathematics, while 989 candidates failed in the latter, as many as 1270 failed in the former. In the previous year, the number of those, who were rejected in mathematics was greater than those who failed in English. The unusual success * * * of English speaking boys may also be taken as an indication that the questions upon points of common idiom and expression suited them better than the general body of native candidates." The second cause assigned is of no moment, as the candidates were not permitted to appear because they happened to be in the highest school class, but because they had satisfied by passing a special examination that they had reasonable prospect of passing. The examiners explained the cause of the unprecedented failure, to defective "composition" want of knowledge of idiom and of the particular shades of meaning of synonymous words, and imperfect appreciation of the rules of grammar; but the examples cited by them show that much greater stress was laid by them on many trivial points than what was done by their predecessors, (Minutes for 1875 76, p 36.) Certain it is that the standard which obtained from the foundation of the University in 1857 to 1874-75 did not produce, if we may rely upon the speeches of the Chancellors and Vice Chancellors of those years, such unsatisfactory results as to justify the wholesale rejections of the subsequent years.

5. The effect of the present state of things is highly injurious to the progress of higher education in this country. The united efforts of all the English middle, and higher class schools on this side of India, numbering in all 796, suffice to produce only about 2,400 pupils who are supposed by their teachers to be fit to receive collegiate education, and to reject one half to two thirds of the number as unfit is to neutralise the good done by one half of those schools. It is well known that only a very small percentage of those who are plucked appear for the second or a third time, and as the elementary education they receive at schools is so designed as to prepare them for a collegiate course, not to fit them for earning their livelihood, the labours of those who are plucked as well as of those who are engaged in their tuition are in a great measure wasted. It is the furthest from my wish that boys who have not the necessary preliminary training to benefit by the teachings of our colleges should be allowed to go there and hamper the classes of our Professors, but I cannot help thinking that the rules of the Calcutta University regarding the Entrance Examination are more exacting than those of European Universities, and unfavourable to the spread of knowledge in this country.

6. Students in India labour under a peculiar disadvantage. While in Europe the instruction of the teachers is conveyed through the vernacular of the pupils, here the medium of instruction is a foreign language which cannot be acquired in less than 8 to 10 years, and consequently the time which elsewhere is devoted to solid learning—to true history true science and healthy literature—is lost here in acquiring the means, for language is not the end but the means of learning. This however for the present cannot be helped. None of the Indian vernaculars contains any thing that would be useful for a course of collegiate instruction, and for a long time to come—longer than it would be worth while to speculate beyond it—higher scientific education must be imparted through the medium of a foreign language; and it behoves the University authorities therefore to see that this difficulty, serious as it is, is not enhanced by overexacting and unjudicious rules. And I cannot help thinking that the rule under notice is of this description.

7. I do not yield to any person in my anxiety to see that the people of this country should be able to write and speak the English language with the same facility and idiomatic accuracy as Englishmen. A thorough knowledge of the English language is a valuable acquisition, which cannot but prove beneficial to the professor in a variety of ways. It is the "open sesame" which unlocks to him the treasures of a noble literature; and to the people of this country, even from a narrow utilitarian point of view, is of high importance. But at the same time, I must at once and frankly acknowledge that I prefer to see them acquire a thorough knowledge of European arts and sciences even at a partial sacrifice of English idiom. Idiom is a subtle, undefinable, intangible characteristic peculiar to each language, and cannot be readily grasped by foreigners. It grows with the growth of a language, and is best understood by those only who speak that language as their mother tongue, and keep it alive. It is unreasonable to expect that foreign youths at the sixteenth or seventeenth year of their age should be able to master it thoroughly, and positively wrong to prohibit the study of science until it is mastered. Taking the English language to stand in the position of one of the two classical languages required from candidates for matriculation in European Universities, I have no hesitation in saying that Indian candidates write English with much greater facility and grammatical and idiomatic accuracy than 99 out of every 100, European candidates write Latin or Greek; and to ask for more from those who are already so over-weighted would be to close the door of knowledge to a great many of them. To say that the learning acquired before the Entrance examination is so much real knowledge, and therefore there is no prohibition or loss, would be to resort to a fallacy. The University looks upon the training before Entrance as preparatory to collegiate instruction, and the curriculum of the schools must be controlled by the rules of the University.

8. Leaving out of consideration those who are plucked and whose chance of collegiate study is thereby for ever closed, the effect of greater stringency at the Entrance examination will be highly prejudicial even to those who pass the ordeal. The average age at which Bengali candidates now pass the Entrance examination is 18 years. Greater stringency at the examination will add at least another year to it, and as the battle for life must begin early in this country, and it is hopeless to expect that even a few will remain at school or college after 22 a much greater number must drop their studies immediately after the Entrance examination, than now, and the forms of the colleges will be proportionately thinned. This is a consummation which the well-wishers of the country cannot but think highly undesirable, and yet it is what must be the inevitable result of the course which has been adopted by the Syndicate.

9. It does not appear that the instruction issued to the Examiners has also been communicated to the heads of schools and colleges. If not, the result of the next Entrance Examination cannot but prove highly unsatisfactory.

10. Holding this view of the case, I think it is necessary that the standard for the Entrance should not on any account be raised; that nothing should be insisted upon from Entrance candidates beyond what is absolutely necessary for a fair understanding of the lessons of the professors, and the capacity to write simply and intelligibly; that the course of elementary instruction to prepare youths for collegiate study should not include any thing extraneous, special and technical, such as surveying and the like; and that every opportunity should be given to the youths of this country to study in colleges whenever and wherever they have any reasonable prospect of benifitting by such study. The study of Physical Geography by school boys who have no knowledge whatever of the elementary principles of mechanics and of matter and motion, appears to me simply absurd. It subserves no useful purpose of subsequent collegiate study, and leads to an amount of cramming which cannot be too highly reprobated. To the report of the Senior Board of Examiners for 1876 is annexed a minute in which Mr. Blanford, one of the examiners, says; "I regret to find that with these few exceptions, there is little evidence that the subjects of the course have served any higher purpose than to tax the memory of the students. There would almost seem to be an inaptitude in the majority of the examiners to understand and follow the simple process of reasoning by which experiments are made to prove natural laws, or in physical Geography, to form any thing like a rational conception of the phenomena described; it would seem that the majority of the students prefer to undergo an amount of mental drudgery in committing to memory the very phrases of the text-book, which, to judge by any standard familiar to me, must be a far greater tax on the mind than to acquire an intelligent consistent knowledge of the facts and their bearings."

* * * The prevalent tendency to substitute learning by rote for a rational knowledge of the subject matter is abundantly illustrated in the examinee's papers by the frequent reproduction of the very expressions of the text-book, by the unconscious omission or misstatement of the crucial conditions and facts of the experiments and phenomena described, and by the palpably illogical manner in which the required conclusions are made to flow from the facts and conditions stated. In many instances where it has appeared from the written description that the premises and conclusions were fairly understood, a diagram given in illustration has sufficed to show that the describer had really no definite conception of the matter in hand.

"Whether the chief value of physical science in education be to store the memory with useful facts, or rather, as I opine, to cultivate habits of accuracy in observation and statement, and to habituate the mind to reason justly, I fear it

must be admitted that except in the case of a few of the best students, it has hitherto failed of its purpose. "And if this has been the result in the case of B. A. candidates who had been thoroughly grounded in English and had a fair knowledge of the elements of physics, how much worse must have been the case in regard to the Entrance candidates who had no knowledge whatever of the elementary sciences which contribute to the explanation of those physical phenomena which form the subject of Physical Geography. ? To say that they only belched out what they had learned by rote, and the science in their hands, had, to quote the language of a Committee of the Faculty of Arts, "degenerated into a mere art of reproducing words and phrases which in the learner's mind were not clearly associated with their appropriate external objects" is what I fancy none will question; and this will continue to be the case as long as the elementary sciences are not taught before physical geography is put into the hands of the Entrance students.

It might be said that the object of the teaching of Physical Geography in the schools is to teach certain physical facts by rote without any attempt to explain them. If so, the time wasted on them would be better employed if the laws of matter and motion and the first principles of mechanics were taught as ground work for subsequent scientific teaching. It would be much more scientific, natural and useful than the course now followed.

11. The case is different as regards B A candidates. They come for certificates to show that they have fairly mastered the subjects taught, and therefore they have no right to claime any concession. It is not necessary to enter into any lengthy argument to show, that if European literary honors and titles are to be bestowed on the people of this country, they should indicate the same amount of knowledge and intellectual culture which they do in Europe; in other words, the standards of examination to be fixed for the Indian Universities should not be different from what obtains in the leading Universities of England, Scotland, France, and Germany. To do otherwise, and particularly to lower the standard of the several examinations, would be to mislead the public, and to create shams and delusions. The intention of the University undoubtedly is *primarily*, to promote intellectual moral and social advancement of the people of this country, and *secondly*, to show to the philanthropists of Europe the results of the education it imparts measured with a European meter, and if so it is clearly its duty not to alter the scale of the meter, but to raise the standards D. Should the people of India fail to come up to the standard, they should be content with what they can learn, and not require the public to call their inch an ell. Nothing should be done to encourage the University to circulate pinch beck and call n-gold. It is possible that under the principle I advocate there will be more failures at the B. A. examination than at present, but there will be no harm done by it. Those who will fail at the B A examination will have learnt a great deal more than what they could if their course of study had stopped after the Entrance at the 19th year of their age and they will be able to utilize their knowledge both for their own good and that of their race, while knowledge and science will be more widely spread than by the course now under animadversion.

12. In order to have the subject discussed above fairly and fully considered, I request that this letter be referred to the Faculty of Arts for report.

I have the honor to be,
SIR,
Your most obidient servant,
(Sd.) RAJENDRALALA MITRA.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

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Government Notifications.

Calcutta Gazette.—*May* 9, 1877.

The 2nd May 1877.—Moulvi Obedoollah, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector is retransferred from Dinagepore to Bogra.

The 3rd May 1877.—Baboo Mohendro Nath Bose, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Rajshye, vested with powers of a Collector under Act X (B. C.) of 1871.

Baboo Opendro Chunder Mujoomdar, Sub-Deputy Collector, appointed to be manager of the Paugah and Kamarpooker Wards' Estates in Rungpore.

Mr. H. B. Simpson, Additional Judge of the District in the Patna Division, allowed leave for three months.

The 4th May 1877.—Mr. H. Mosley, Officiating Magistrate and Collector Maldah, appointed to act in the 2nd grade of Magistrates and Collectors.

The 5th May 1877.—Mr. Mackenzie, Collector of Calcutta, vested with special appellate powers under the Registration, Act VII (B. C.) of 1876.

The 7th May 1877.—Baboo Shgamadhub Roy, Officiating Deputy Magistate and Deputy Collector Hooghly vested with the powers of a Collector under Act X (B. C.) of 1871.

Baboo Sant Pershaud, Acting Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector Moonghyr, allowed leave for one month.

The Rev, G. M. Wilson Chaplain, Darjeeling Volunteer Rifle Corps, allowed leave for twelve months.

Mr, R. C. Dutt, Officiating Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Dukhin-Sabajpore, vested with the powers of a Collector under Act X of 1870.

Mr. A. H. Ward-Jones, Acting Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Jehanabad Division, Gya District, is confirmed in the 7th Grade of the Sub-executive Service.

Moulvi Ameeruddin Ahmed Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Serajgunge, is posted to Pubna.

Baboo Ishan Chunder Sen, Acting Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Pubna, is posted to Serajgung.

The 8th May 1877.—Baboo Shiva Prosunna Sen appointed temporarily to be a Sub-Deputy Collector 2nd Grade, at Burdwan.

Mr. Thomas Jones, Clerk and Officiating 5th Judge, Calcutta Court of Small Causes allowed, leave for two months and 14 days.

Mr. T. Norman Officiating Magistrate and Collector, Balasore, appointed to act as Magistrate and Collector, Cuttack.

Mr. J. F. K. Hewitt, Officiating Magistrate and Collector, Patna under leave for one day in entension of the preparatory leave.

Mr, F. H. McLaughlen appointed to act as Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector 1st Grade Chittagong, from 2nd Ultimo.

The 2nd May 1877.—Mr. Warender-Clerk, Assistant-Superintendent of Police, Hooghly, is posted to the district of Gya.

The 7th May 1877.—Mr. H. V. H. Roberts, re-appointed to act as in the First Grade of Assistant Superintendents of Police, from 27th October 1876.

The following District Superintendents of Police are transferred :—

Cap. R. P. Davis, from Julpigore to Beerbhoom; Mr. W. Campbell, from Beerbhoom to Julpigore.

The 4th May 1877.—The services of Honorary Surgeon Major P. A. Minas Civil Medical Officer, Maldah, are placed at the disposal of the Public Works Department (Irrigation Branch) of Bengal.

Dr. F. V. B. Webber, Civil Medical Officer of Dinagepore, transferred to Maldah.

The 5th May 1877.—Assistant-Surgeon Sonatun Bysack, in Medical charge of the Bagdogra Sub-Division Rungpore allowed leave for three months.

Assistant Surgeon Chunder Bhoosun Bose, Supernumerary, appointed to have Medical charge of the Bogdogra Sub-Division Rungpore,

Assistant Sugeon Unnoda Churn Kastogree, in temporary charge of the North Suburban Hospital is confirmed in that appointment.

The 7th May 1877.—Surgeon Major C. R. G. Parker, 12th Regt. N. I. is appointed in addition to his own duties to have charge of the Civil Station of Cuttack.

Third Grade Assistant Surgeon Dwarka Nath Sen, a supernumerary, to have charge of the dispensary at Dhenkanol.

The 7th May 1877.—Baboo Peary Mohun Bose temporary Sub Deputy Collector of Tajpore, in Durbanga, is vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the 3rd class.

The 7th May 1877.—Baboo Siva Prosunna Sen, temporary Sub Deputy Collector of the 2nd Grade, Burdwan, is vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the 3rd class.

Moulvi Shujat Ali Ahmed, temporary Sub-Deputy Collector Tumluk, and Baboo Shashi Bhoosan Sen, temporary Sub-Deputy Collector, Contai are vested with the powers of a Magistrate, third class.

The 4th May 1877.—Baboo Ombica Churn Ghose, Moonsi of Putten, Chittagung, allowed privilege leave of absence for three months.

Moulvi Ameer Ali, Sudder Moonsif of Purneah allowed leave of absence for one month.

Mr. C. E. Livesay, Assistant-Engineer First Grade, Arrah Division granted privilege leave for three months.

Baboo Omirto Lall Roy Chowdhary, Assistant-Engineer Second Grade, Northern Drainage and Embankment Division is granted privilege leave for one month.

The 7th May 1877.—Mr. A. J. Hughes, Executive Engineer Second Grade, Baboo Kally Koomar Coondoo, Assistant, Engineer First Grade, and Baboo Omirto Lall Roy Chowdhary Assistant-Engineer 2nd Grade, are transferred for special Survey duty to the Northern Drainage and Embankment Division with effect from 1st May 1877.

Mr. W. G. L. Cotton, Executive Engineer Fourth Grade is attached to the Northern Drainage and Embankment Division with effect from the forenoon of the 3th March 1877.

Mr. L. A. Mendos Supervisior, First Grade Northern Drainage and Embankment Division is granted privilege for three months.

The 8th May 1877.—Mr. J. P. Clingham, Assistant-Engineer Second Grade is transferred from the Buxar to the Arrah Division.

Advertisements.

NOTICE.

G. Haase, M.D., oculist at No. 3, Chouranghee Lane, from 9½ to 10½ A. M., and from 3 to 5 P. M. For the indigent at No. 11, Esplanade Row from 7½ to 9 A. M.

To
C. T. METCALFE, ESQ., C.S.I.,
Offg. Chairman of the Corporation of Calcutta.

SIR,—We, the undersigned Municipal Commissioners, request you will be so good as to convene, on an early day, a Special General Meeting of the Commissioners for the purpose of considering the question of the Mehter strike. With a view to aid the Commissioners in their discussion of the subject, we further request you will have the goodness to draw up and circulate a report, setting forth in detail the causes of the strike, the arrangements made to replace the services of the present men, the establishment entertained, cost incurred, and advances made for this purpose, with an abstract of the representations and complaints received on the subject. The memo, already circulated does not give all the information required,

We remain,
SIR,
Your most obedient servants,

O. C. Dutt.	Kristodas Paul,
Kallynauth Mitter.	Nemy Churn Bose.
Narendra Krishna.	Sreenauth Chunder.
Janokee Nath Roy.	Surendra Nath Banerjee.
Rajendralala Mitra.	Premchand Bural.
Mudoosoodun Dutt.	Brindabun Ch. Deb Modle.

In compliance with the above requisition a Special General Meeting of the Commissioners of the Town of Calcutta will be held at the Town Hall, on Saturday, the 19th May 1877, at 4 P.M.

ROBERT TURNBULL,
Secretary to the Corporation of the Town of Calcutta.

12*th May* 1877.

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Messrs. Corfield & Co., invite attention to the following letter which they have recently received from a native gentleman of Rank.

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For many years I have been without a tooth in my head having lost all after a very severe illness at a comparatively early age. For many years I have been unable to chew the pan so much used by natives; and this has caused much distress and sorrow. Fortunately I was recommended to place myself in your hands to have new mineral teeth supplied. I can now not only chew any pan but I can also eat every kind of food. My health is therefore much improved and I feel like another man. As there must be many Hindoos who suffer as I did from loss of teeth and who do not know how to remedy that loss, you may print this letter in the newspapers (without my name) for guidance of others.

Yours truly,
N. C. R.

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A single administration during menses generally cures the disease and brings on conception."

For particulars apply to Dr. Bhoobun Mohun Sircar, No. 77, Mooktaram Baboo's Street, Chore Bagan Calcutta.—**Price Rs. 3-8,**

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শ্রীসুরেন্দ্র লাল সোম।

NOTICE.

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This medicine, the ingredients whereof consist purely of country and hill vegetables, has wrought a miracle in the cure of various complicated diseases which have baffled the skill of the most eminent physicians.

Several native gentlemen, who after trying in vain all European and Native medicines, have at last been cured by the use of my Amritarasa.

It has been experimentally proved and certified that this wonderful medicine is infallible in the cure of the most obstinate diseases, such as the diseases of the Cranium, Chronic Fever of all kinds, Chest, Heart and diseases of the Lungs, Spleen, Lever, Acidity, Colic pain, Piles, Fistula, Dysentery, Dyspepsia, Chronic venerial disorders, Debility, Nervous complaints, Hysteria, Female affections and other complicated diseases. It gives strength to the system and changes all morbid secretions to a healthy state.

Price for a phial is Rs. 5 8 0
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Hem Chunder Banerjea,
Missirpokhar, Benares.

TRANSLATION OF VERNACULAR TESTIMONIALS.

I have bought your "Amritarasa" to the amount of Rs. 150. This is a very wonderful medicine. We are quite surprised to see its wonderful power to cure various intricate diseases. In cases of Colic pain (sool) Asthma, Consumption, Chronic Fever, Dyspepsia, Dysentery and Hysteria, its efficacy has been fully observed.

Koylash Chunder Roymohasoy,
Zemindar and Hony. Magistrate;
Dehoorda Zillah, Baleshwar.

Last Bysakh my wife was laid up with various complicated diseases, so much so that there was no means of saving her life. In this state your Amritarasa was administered to her, and she is perfectly cured now.

Issur Chunder Roy Chowdhry,
Bahalgram, Raigunge.

Your Amritarasa being administered to my wife, her diseases seems to be in a great measure checked. The bodily weakness is much less than before. The pain in the stomach is not entirely cured yet, but I hope, from the state she is now in, that by continuing the medicine longer, she might possibly get completely cured, for the disease is not of a short standing.

Shusi Bhusun Haldar,
Deputy Magistrate of Mathabhanga;
Zillah Kuch Behar.

The curative virtue of your Amritarasa is widely known, and I am very happy to see some patients wonderfully cured by it. I do not know what amount of virtue you are acquiring by saving thousands from untimely death.

Chowdhry Protap Narain Roy,
Zemindar of Bansidiha.

By using your Amritarasa continually my disease has been checked in a great measure. My health is progressing, and I have gained much liveliness. Hoping to be perfectly cured by the use of a few bottles more.

Chowdhry Narain Chunder Roy Bahadoor,
Chooramun in Malda.

Babu Motilal Lahery of the Sub-Division Dhubri and some others have been cured by the use of your famous Amritarasa.

Roy Protap Chunder Barua Bahadoor,
Zemindar of Gouripoor, Dhubri.

I once tried your excellent medicine (Amritarasa) in chronic Headache, and the infallible result duly communicated to you. Now I have much pleasure to inform you again that I have tested its efficacy in some cases of Chronic Fever and Spleen with wonderful effect.

I have also cured 8 Cholera cases by your valuable pills—it is the only best reliable remedy yet found.

Rajendra Nath Datta,
Secy. of Rama N. P. Club.

I have much pleasure to inform you that I have been able to cure 50 cases out of 51, who were suffering under complicated diseases. In conclusion I assure you that your Amritarasa is a very efficacious medicine, and the further circulation of it is indispensibly requisite.

Purno Chunder Banerjea,
Member of Chinsurah Club.

One phial of your Amritarasa has done a good deal of good to my younger brother, who was suffering from a long time under Dysentery, Chronic Fever and Spleen. The 1st and 2nd diseases have altogether disappeared, and the Spleen is much better, and hope, will be cured in another bottle.

Dukhina Perda Roy Chowdhry,
Mohesrakha.

A phial of your Amritarasa was bought by me, and given to a woman who was suffering too much from Chronic Fever and other complicated diseases; and I am very glad to inform you that she is wonderfully cured by the use of the same.

Bonomally Paul.
Goonotea *via* Sainthia.

Last year by using your valuable Amritarasa. I am perfectly cured of Chronic Colic pain (sool), from which I suffered.

Joygobind Dutt,
Jatanpookhu *via* Jalpaiguri.

Your Amritarasa is very efficacious. My friend was suffering from fever for 7 years, from Spleen for 5 years and from Dysentery for 1 year, and was exceedingly weak. He used one phial of your Amritarasa, and is much better now The fever is cured, ¼th of the Spleen is reduced, and in place of about 12 bloody stools daily he has 2 or 3 motions now without blood.

Jogendra Chunder Bosu,
Ghutiabazar, Hugli.

Since a year I had been suffering from fever and cough. Having tried in vain various native and European medicines, I was at last completely cured by using your widely known Amritarasa.

Romanath Banerjea,
Huripur, Zillah Dinagepoor.

My poor letter can describe very little the virtue of your valuable medicine known throughout this part of the world. Often do I hear that many persons in these localities are saved from the attack of many dreadful and fatal diseases by means of your kindness. We have seen that Babu Radha Mohun Mookerjea is cured of a long standing Dyspepsia of an aggravated form, and his wife of a chronic asthma in a short time. Amritarasa (*i. e.* a drink which prevents death) is really achieving what its name imports.

Shama Churn Mittra,
Deputy Post-master, Bansdiha.

My brother has derived great benefit by using your Amritarasa. His colic (sool) pain and rumbling of the stomach are cured.

Prosunno Coomar Dass,
Ratnapur, Moorshidabad.

Your Amritarasa was use in a case of Fistula, the sore is cured, there being now only a spot in the place.

Gobind Chunder Sett,
Fansidewa, Darjeeling.

My venerable father was suffering under fever, cough, and * * * from a long time. He used 3 bottles of your valuable Amritarasa, (though he was unable to use it regularly), and his fever and cough are perfectly cured, * * *

Burneshwar Mookerjea,
Chooramun, Zilla Malda.

Those who used your valuable medicine Amritarasa here, have all been perfectly cured.

Loke Nath Bosu,
Kuttack.

INFALLIBLE CHOLERA PILLS.

This is a most efficacious medicine of Cholera ever discovered. The result appears from my Register already published that more than 90 per cent. cases were cured in 1875.

It is also a sovereign remedy for Sunstroke. This dangerous disease is cured in about half an hour, as if by magic.

The pills does not contain opium, chillies, poison or any intoxicating drug and can be safely used by women advanced in pregnancy and so by infants.

Cost for 50 Pills which can cure about 20 persons is Rs. 5 only. Certificates from gentlemen are annexed below.

HEM CHUNDER BANERJEA,
Missirpokhar, Benares.

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I have the honor to inform you that your medicine for cholera was received here when the disease had nearly disappeared from the town. It was however administered in 2 cases with successful result.

Sd. W. R. LARMINE.
Magistrate of Bankura.

I am very glad to say that your Cholera pills have cured all the 10 cases in which they were administered.

(Sd.) D. V. SAPRAY,
Bankipur.

I am requested by the Maharaja of Burdwan to inform you that during the recent outbreak of Cholera in this place, your pills were tried in several cases which occurred among the servants of His Highness and were found to be efficacious. In all these cases the medicine was administered in the early stage of the disease but in one case in which it was administered to a patient who was in an advanced stage it was powerless and the man died.

(Sd.) T. B. MILLER,
Private Secretary.

Your Cholera pills are really infallible. Not being a professional man I was afraid to try your medicine at first, but I administered it in 3 cases given up by the Doctors as hopeless. Two of the patients recovered quickly within 6 hours by using only two pills each. The other a child took one pill which stopped his purging, vomitting, perspiration and spasm and caused a discharge of urine, but unfortunately at this stage his parents gave him some other medicine. The result was the disease relapsed and the child died.

(Sd.) BIPIN BEHARI DUTT,
Station Master Doomraw.

The few Cholera pills that you kindly gave me when I went to Gya in the Cholera season, have wonderfully saved the lives of 13 persons from that fatal disease.

(Sd.) RAMCHUNDER PUNDIT,
Sanscrit College, Benares.

I have to inform you that I could not give a fair trial to your medicine during the late outbreak of cholera here. Strictly speaking I treated 2 cases exclusively with your pills and found them efficacious.

I tried the pills in 10 more cases when they had already had other medicines and their disease had sufficiently advanced. However I am glad to say that those that had the fortune to live for some hours after the administration of your medicine, had the action of their kidny established, though mostly died subsequently. Of these ten cases only 2 actually recovered.

From this short trial I cannot arrive at any conclusion though I do not feel myself disappointed.

(Sd.) KHURGESHUR BOSE,
Asst. Surgeon Akyab.

I have much pleasure to say that I have been able to cure 80 cholera cases out of 86 by the use of Babu Hem Chunder Banerjea's Cholera pills in 1875. All these cases were personally treated by me gratis among the Pilgrims. On the subject I have been examined by the Civil Surgeon of Benares who has retained the papers in which the result of my treatment is recorded.

(Sd.) GOPINATH SOOKUL,
Benares.

Last month the Cholera Pills brought from you, were administered to 6 patients, and am very glad to say that all of them were perfectly cured. Cholera medicine like this, has not yet been discovered All the patients were cured within six hours.

Gopal Chunder Banerjea,
Native Doctor, Chupra.

Your Cholera medicine is the best one yet discovered. Many persons were cured by its use.

Parmeshwar Bedratna,
Umbica Rajbatty, Kulna.

The good effect of your Cholera Pills cannot be expressed in writing. It was tried in 18 cases among the coolies here. I am very glad to say that all of them have recovered without a single failure.

Moheeooddeen,
In charge, Tea Garden, Koorkurea.

The Cholera Pills sent by you were administered to 5 patients, and the result is that all of them have been cured.

Radha Bulove Sing Deb,
Zemindar, Bankura.

Many thanks for the Cholera Pills you kindly set me. I have tried it in several cases with successful result.

Zahurul Hossain,
Dewan of Talibpur Estate

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